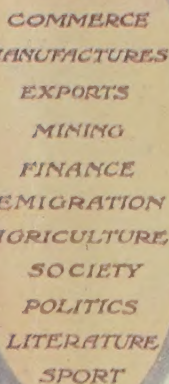


AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 803. Vol. LXII.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.LONDON and MONTREAL.
SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921.Price 9d.
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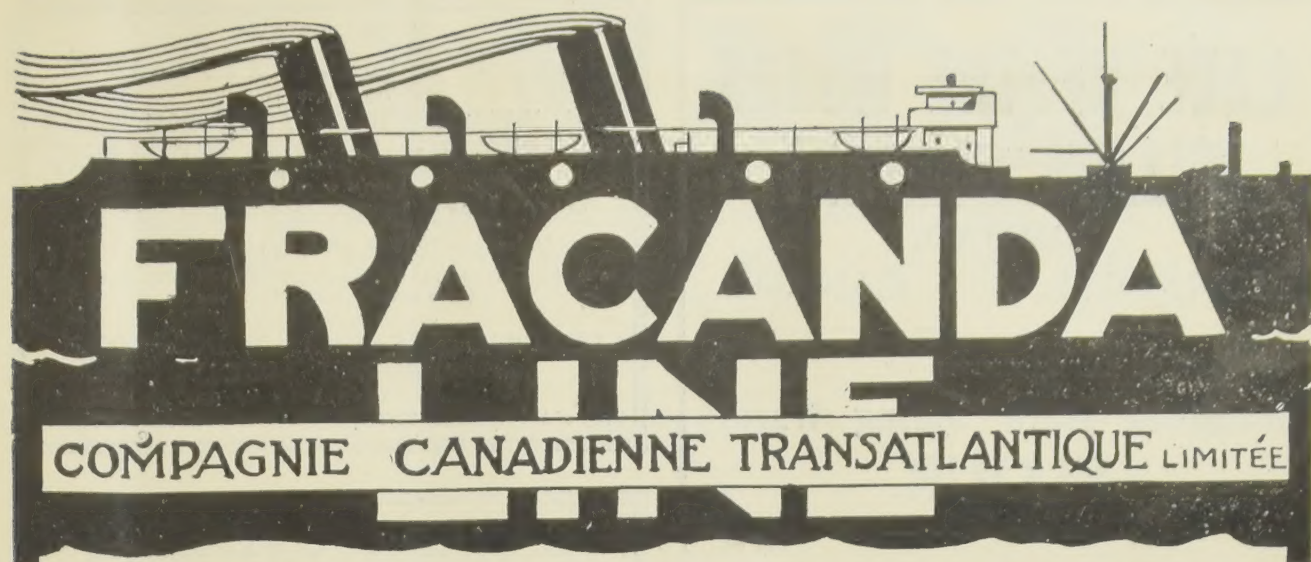
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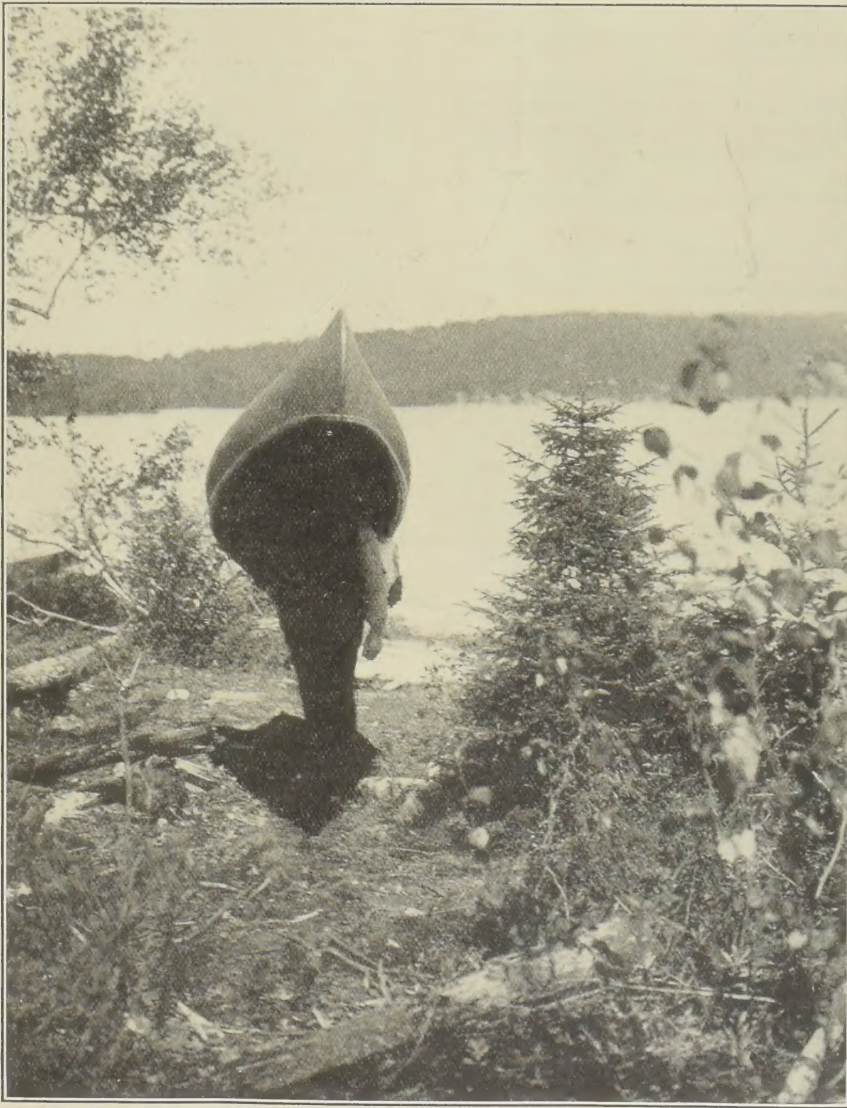
No. 803.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921.

Vol. LXII.

9^{D.} WEEKLY

A CANOEING HOLIDAY. (*See page 259.*)



A PORTAGE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

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JAPAN AND THE DOMINIONS.

PERHAPS one of the most controversial subjects which will be discussed at the Premiers' Conference will be the Japanese treaty. Australia and New Zealand view the matter from a very different standpoint from Canada, and South African opinion is mid-way between the two, though the opinion already expressed by General Smuts shows the greatest regard for the susceptibilities of the United States. Mr. Hughes, with his usual avoidance of ambiguous language, frankly and clearly expresses the Australasian attitude towards this complex and difficult question. The fact of Japan's overcrowded population must be frankly faced and given careful consideration.

At the time that Great Britain entered into its alliance with Japan there were great advantages to both parties, and the wisdom of this departure from Britain's traditional policy has been abundantly justified. The general opinion in Canada would seem to incline to the view that the alliance "has served its turn and had its day." This is a natural view for Canada, both from its friendship and

contiguity with the United States, and also from its interest in the future possibilities of Chinese markets, which must be of much greater importance to Canada than the markets of Japan. But if the view of Canada should be accepted, it at once brings up in a very definite and urgent form the Canadian naval question. If the alliance with Japan is dropped, it is imperative that Canada must have much greater naval protection on its Pacific coasts, but it cannot in fairness ask the Mother Country to bear the cost of self-protection. It will follow, of course, that the strengthening of naval bases in Canadian Pacific ports would have to be co-ordinated with the naval plans of the Southern Dominions.

It is recognised by all that the centre of naval gravity has now, through the Great War, shifted to the Pacific, and this fact is not conditioned by the continuation or abrogation of the Japanese alliance. Much money might be saved and many national apprehensions soothed or prevented if it were possible for the people of the United States to come to a definite and clear understanding with the other English-speaking peoples. Unfortunately, neither the rigid constitution of the United States nor its political sentiments and experience offer much hope of this consummation, which to-day would mean everything to the peace and prosperity of the whole world. Therefore, at the Conference it will be both necessary and wise statesmanship to decide on a co-ordinated policy based solely on the power and resources of the five States which comprise the British Empire.

— * * —

ONTARIO AND FARM WORKERS.

THE fact that the Province of Ontario—which has been quite one of the most active of the Canadian Provinces in encouraging and organising the immigration of farm workers—has, for the time being, stopped all its publicity in the Mother Country, is probably a reflection of the condition of the agricultural industry in the Province. Like all other lines of industry, agriculture has been affected by falling prices and difficulty of disposing of stocks on hand. Signs of this are to be seen in the lack of a market for potatoes, raw tobacco, etc. Of course, the immigration of workers has to be governed by the demand for their labour, otherwise very undesirable conditions of unemployment would ensue. No doubt in thus curtailing its propaganda the Provincial Government—which politically has the support of the Labour Party—has been influenced by the views of organised labour, and in so far as the purpose is that suggested above it must meet with general approval. We may suggest, however, that while it is easy to stop the functioning of machinery, the effects of such a stoppage are sometimes inadequately weighed and considered.

The Province of Ontario is in less urgent need of new settlers than many of the other Provinces, although the rapid settlement of Northern Ontario is a matter which directly concerns the prosperity of the Province as a whole. The drastic order to close down entirely the publicity work in the Mother Country must inevitably be harmful to the machinery which has been built up now for many years past from the office of the Agent-General in London, and Australia is likely to reap the benefit. Recent emigration figures published in the Old Country clearly show the activities of the Australian States through their London organisation. In 1918 statistics show that Australia obtained nine British emigrants for every one that went to Canada, and in 1919 the proportion in favour of Australia was as five to one. When it is borne in mind that the cost of emigration to Australia is considerably greater than to Canada, the success of the Australian emigration propaganda will be duly appreciated.

As we showed in a recent issue, the changed industrial conditions of the Mother Country must lead to an increasing yearly emigration from Great Britain. The flow cannot be stopped, but it can be directed. A bold and far-sighted policy of encouraging British settlers on the part of the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada will be most amply justified, and such a policy would deserve, and would, we are convinced, receive, substantial encouragement and financial support from the British Government.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Empire Day.

Empire Day was celebrated on Tuesday, it is safe to say, wherever the Union Jack flies. It is becoming more and more recognised as a great Imperial festival, though, owing to its proximity to Whit Monday, its celebration as a national holiday in England—as it is in several lands overseas—is out of the question.

It is fitting that Canada's association with the commencement of the movement should not be forgotten. Lord Meath, to whom it owes so much, recalling, in an interview in Tuesday's *Times*, the formation of the Lads' Drill Association, and its merging in the National Service League, said:—

There came a day when I happened to read in a newspaper that the Prime Minister of Ontario had addressed a school at Hamilton, where the British flag was hoisted and the children sang the National Anthem. Why, I asked myself, should this delightful idea be confined to Hamilton, Ontario? I wrote round to Prime Ministers and Governors for their views; and in this way the scheme of Empire Day gradually developed. It was a lady who suggested the Hamilton gathering, and there was a controversy in Canada some years ago whether she was not the real founder of Empire Day.

The lady, of course, was Mrs. Fessenden, and her place as the founder of Empire Day has now been fully recognised.

* * *

The Settlement of the West.

The explanation by General McRae of the aims and scope of the Western Canada Colonisation Association, which appears on another page, is of importance as being the first authoritative statement on the subject. It has been drawn up with more particular reference to securing the co-operation of the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces. The plan outlined by General McRae well indicates the comprehensive character and practical aims of the Association, and the important part it should play in the development of the West, if given the support it undoubtedly deserves by both Ministers and public.

The Association has started upon its career with a cordial welcome from the Press of Western Canada, which fully realises the necessity for increased population in the Prairie Provinces. The *Manitoba Free Press* points out that:—

The problem of immigration and colonisation is too big and too complex to be solved by any one agency. The Dominion Government alone cannot do it; nor can the railways; nor can the Provinces; nor private colonisation companies; nor individual initiative. There has got to be co-operation by all these agencies; and the Western Canada Colonisation Association may do a work of immense value by co-ordinating these various activities.

The *Calgary Herald* says there is no doubt at all "that the new organisation has an important work to do, or that it will do it, provided that the final step necessary for its success is taken by the Provincial authorities."

* * *

The British Empire Service League.

The conference of ex-Service men from all parts of the Empire, recently held in South Africa, has resulted in the formation of the British Empire Service League. The feature of the conference, as Lord Haig reminds us on his return, is that it was brought about on the initiative of the rank and file, and he points to it as offering a chance for ex-Service men becoming a great influence for good, reaching to all corners of the Empire.

His ideal, expressed in a message to the ex-Service men of Johannesburg, is a lasting fellowship, knit together by "the spirit of comradeship, born of common service and of a life of devotion to a noble cause, the remembrances of dangers shared and victory won together." Lord Haig was tempted into exaggeration in saying that the ex-Service man is "the one stable element throughout the Empire," but all true patriots will join with him in hailing the British Empire Service League as at least one stable element, which is "going to count for a great deal in the future to the many peoples who go to make up the British Empire"—an element standing for law and order and peace and tranquillity. The need for such an element is only too obvious at the present day.

The Canadian Press on Sinn Fein Murders.

The feeling of abhorrence in Canada, so clearly shown by the attitude of the leading newspapers towards the repeated outrages of the Sinn Fein murder-gang, must inevitably bear fruit when the Government of Southern Ireland is functioning and direct relations are opened up between Dublin and Ottawa. There is no atom of sympathy in Canada to-day towards the extreme section of Sinn Fein, who, terrorising the more moderate of their co-religionists, have embarked on an orgy of cowardly and despicable murder. One of their latest crimes is denounced by a leading Canadian newspaper as fouler by far than the shooting of Nurse Cavell by the Huns. This is a just estimation of such a cowardly and despicable crime, and unless the future Government of the Sinn Fein Provinces can find some way to purge the remembrance of these deeds, the Irish, apart from Ulstermen, will remain under a stigma which must segregate them from all other white-men of the British Empire.

* * *

A Canadian Export Club.

Simultaneously with the formation of a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, a movement is on foot in Canada for the establishment of a Canadian Export Club, with branches in the various centres of the Dominion. If carried out on the right lines these two organisations should not only perform useful functions in their own spheres, but also by co-operation be of most valuable service in the development of Canadian export trade.

On its present basis, however, the Export Club does not promise to be as useful as it might be. It is really little more than a section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Active or associate membership in the Export Club is to be granted automatically to members of the C.M.A. who are interested in foreign markets, and membership is to be confined to C.M.A. members. It would have a much wider sphere of usefulness if membership were thrown open to representatives of banks, firms (other than purely manufacturing firms), and agents, directly interested in export trade.

* * *

Canadian Liquor Laws.

Great interest is being taken in this country in the various species of liquor laws now in operation in Canada. The explanation given elsewhere with regard to the systems of Government control favoured by Quebec and British Columbia will therefore be read with interest. In each of these two Provinces the importation of liquor is in the hands of the Government. In the case of the three Prairie Provinces and Nova Scotia it is prohibited altogether; while Ontario, in accordance with the recent plebiscite, is on the point of being placed in the same position.

In Canada interest is at present being directed to a case now before the Supreme Court of the Dominion, which challenges the constitutionality of the amendment of the Canada Temperance Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1919, by which the liquor legislation of the Provinces is ruled. The ground taken in this case, which arises out of a conviction in Alberta, is a new one. It is that in the enactment in question Parliament undertook to legislate for certain sections of Canada and not for Canada as a whole, and that the constitutional law was thereby infringed, Section 121 of the British North America Act providing that all articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the Provinces should, from and after the union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces.

* * *

The Stewards' Strike.

The Union of Ships' Stewards acted foolishly in refusing to accept the reduction in wages which is justified and called for by the reduced cost of living. In spite of their strike not a single liner which sails from Southampton was delayed, and the excellent example set in the case of the *Aquitania*, where the staff showed their willingness to act as temporary stewards, rather than give way to what they and the public felt was an unjust demand, has had its effect.

Sooner or later labour, whether organised or not, must learn to understand that regular employment can only be assured at a wage which is not at variance with economic

law. Some Unions imagine themselves so strong that they can flout these laws and force the community to pay them a higher wage than their industry is capable of earning under competitive trade conditions. During the abnormal conditions of war and the following reconstruction period many classes of labour succeeded in exacting a higher wage than the cost of living or the value of their labour justified. The result is seen, for instance, in the great deficits of the Canadian National Railways, and the burden is felt by every Canadian taxpayer. Wages in Canada are, however, being readjusted by amicable agreement in many lines of industry, and it seems likely that even the railways, which are the worst example of inflation, will be operated on a fair wage-basis before industrial conditions in the Mother Country have readjusted themselves.

* * *

A New Canadian Club

Elsewhere in this issue of *Canada* will be found an account of the very successful luncheon which was held on Tuesday last for the purpose of preliminary consideration of organising a Canadian club in London. Features of the gathering were the presence of many active business men who seldom find time to be present at more formal functions, and the robust and practical Canadianism evidenced in the speeches. Altogether the attendance numbered well over 100, and the chairman and other speakers reported keen interest in the proposal on the part of others who were unable to be present.

While at this preliminary meeting no definite scheme was formulated, a very important step was gained by bringing together so many Canadians for the consideration of the project, and the committee, who evidently bring Canadian enthusiasm to their work, are highly to be congratulated on their successful initiation of the movement. It was decided to organise further gatherings, the date of the next being left to the discretion of the committee, and thus to ascertain what support could be counted upon so that a definite project could be formulated. Meanwhile, it was quite evident from the remarks of the speakers and the appreciation with which they were received, that the organisation of regular Canadian gatherings of this nature will be welcomed, and that if from these can grow the establishment of a club with premises where Canadians can meet socially it will fulfil a useful function.

* * *

THE KING AND IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Acknowledging the acceptance by the King of a copy of the book on the Imperial Press Conference in Canada, by Mr. Robert Donald, chairman of the Empire Press Union, Lord Stamfordham wrote:—

"The King is glad to have this interesting account of a great achievement, which must always be a notable landmark in the history of the Press, and notes with pleasure the feeling of happy comradeship that characterised the proceedings of the conference."

* * *

In the course of an immigration debate in the Dominion House of Commons, Brig.-General Griesbach declared that some scheme of educating and assimilating the foreign immigrant was absolutely imperative. "The Churches," he said, "are powerless. The Canadian system of education fails to meet the situation." He advocated a system of universal compulsory military service under which the young foreigner, between the ages of 19 and 22, would spend three months a year in military training. During that time the foreigner would learn to speak English, to keep clean, and to become obedient, and he would learn the responsibilities of citizenship.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CARR.—On May 16, at Montreal, the wife of David L. Carr—a son.
FORBES.—On May 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Forbes, of Thetis Island, B.C.—a daughter.
HASTIE.—At 46, Côte des Neiges Road, Montreal, on May 17, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hastie—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMMY-COHEN.—On May 18, at the Sinclair's Private Academy, Montreal, by the Rev. Mr. Spain, Ray Cammy, only daughter of Mr. W. Cammy and the late Mrs. W. Cammy, to Saul Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Cohen, of Montreal, formerly of Liege, England. (English papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

HISLOP.—At Victoria, B.C., on May 3, Mary Agnes Hislop, eldest daughter of the late John Hislop, of Lenzie, Scotland.
THORNE.—On May 17, killed in an accident, Atwood Andrew, eldest child of Yoell and Ethel Thorne, Olallie Royal Oak, Victoria, B.C., aged 13½.

IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERTSON.—In proud and loving memory of Robert Ward Shepherd Robertson, Lieutenant, Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached 19th Machine Gun Company, who fell in action May 27, 1917, near Arras, aged 23 years.

THE BASES OF THE EMPIRE.

Speeches at the Royal Colonial Institute Dinner.

The outstanding celebration of Empire Day in London was the Royal Colonial Institute dinner on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Cecil. There was a distinguished company, and the tables were decorated with the Empire Day flower, the marguerite.

Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, proposed the toast of "United Empire" in a striking speech. In so far, he said, as written documents were concerned there was no Empire, and in so far as written documents were concerned there was no United Empire. But our Empire was based, as Lord Cromer said some years ago, on righteousness, justice, mercy and truth. "We ought," said Sir Henry, "to continue to base our Empire on these great truths. And in carrying out the duties that fall to us members of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, we cannot do better than base ourselves on the Crown, on the sea, on loyal hearts and on willing hands. The aim of our Empire should be this, that based on the great everlasting truths of righteousness, justice, mercy, and truth, we should try to rise to such a position that we shall say at any given time and at any given place, if we think it right to say so, 'There shall be no war,' and there will be no war."

Sir Edgar Walton, High Commissioner for South Africa, responded.

Traditions and Responsibilities.

Sir Godfrey Lagden, Chairman of the Council of the Institute, proposed the toast of "The Empire Movement and Empire Day." Empire Day, he said, was sacred to us as the symbol of national unity. On that day our minds were centred on the noble traditions which we had inherited, and we were called upon to uphold worthily those traditions, for they were the very foundations of our Empire State. We were under a solemn obligation to confess our faith on that day, and not to forget the ideals of justice and freedom which we had fought for and which alone justified our existence as an Empire.

The Earl of Meath, the guest of the evening, with whose name the toast was coupled, spoke of the responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of every citizen of the Empire. There were, he said, only two things that could bring about the downfall of the British Empire—ignorance and selfishness. Ignorance, he declared, was far more deeply rooted amongst our people than many had any notion of. He appealed to his audience, if they believed in the Empire, not to sit at home, but to go to the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses and education authorities and see what was taught, for if responsibility and self-sacrifice were taught at school there need be no fear for the future of the Empire.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by Lord Denman.

* * *

A TOURIST TRAFFIC BOOM.

Canada Steamship Lines' Director's Prediction.

"Never before at this time of the year was the outlook for tourist traffic on the various routes of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., so favourable as it is to-day," said Mr. W. E. Burke, director of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., in charge of transportation, after a conference with the passenger traffic agents from the various centres, to a representative of the *Toronto Mail and Empire*.

"The advance bookings on the boats down the St. Lawrence, as well as on the upper lakes, indicate that the tourist movement this year will begin many weeks earlier than in previous years. In addition, the advance bookings are already so heavy that the company has made arrangements to continue its sailings on the Upper St. Lawrence two weeks later than the usual time. There is a distinct movement towards Quebec this year, and this will enable the company to derive the maximum benefit from the larger amount of travel.

"A record season out of Toronto across the lake to Niagara is also indicated. We give special concessions in connection with the sales of books of tickets to be used during the season, and already the number of books sold far exceeds anything that the company has ever known at the corresponding period of the year.

"There is also a great demand from American centres for reservations in the hotels, and it is quite clear now that the various resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence this year are going to have their capacity taxed to the utmost. The company is now arranging to supplement the regular service down the St. Lawrence by special services to take care of conventions which are already booked for the summer months."

* * *

The report of the Battles Nomenclature Committee—on which the Canadian Forces were represented by Lieut.-Col. M. McAvity and Major C. W. Erlebach—tabulates all the engagements in every theatre of operations and recommends official designations. It has been approved by the Army Council.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

THE educational campaign, whereby Parliamentarians are being brought into actual touch with the Province of Quebec, took another turn early this week. Last week members of both Houses had visited and inspected the port of Montreal. Following up that visit, it occurred to Senator Smeaton White, president of the *Gazette* Printing Company, to reveal something of the rural town industries in the Eastern Townships of the Province, and with this end in view he arranged a tour for a party of twenty of his colleagues in the Upper Chamber. The busy and growing town of Sherbrooke was first visited, where the guests expressed amazement at the activity in manufactures, including jewellery, hosiery and underwear, as well as the pulp industry in the neighbouring district of Brompton.

The following day was spent in Quebec, where a cordial welcome was given by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and the city authorities. The Davie shipbuilding plant, over the river at Levis, and the dry dock at Lauzon, were visited, and the grain elevators, docks and other facilities of the port were also seen. The countryside all around the Eastern townships was greatly admired by the Western Senators, equally for its verdure, its trim and prosperous farms, as for its flourishing industrial plants for the lumber, asbestos, cement and other industries associated with building and construction. It was this same district over which Mr. Meighen made a tour last fall, in which your correspondent joined. The effect of the senatorial trip cannot fail to have a useful political effect.

Pacific Lumber.

The reference to the rural lumber industry is a reminder that an important group of financiers has just arrived from England to undertake the development of a big lumber area in British Columbia. The party is headed by Mr. Frederick Benson, of the London banking firm of that name, Sir Connop Guthrie, Sir Lionel Fletcher, and Col. Reginald S. Chaplin. The syndicate has acquired and paid for a tract of about 450 square miles of timber area in the Revelstoke area, about 17 hours' rail journey east of Vancouver. As a first step it is said that the Forest Mills, the head office of which is at Revelstoke, will be re-organised under the direction of this group. The Forest Mills Co. had recently gone into liquidation, and members of the new syndicate were interested as debenture holders. Further additions to the pulp and paper industry by the erection of mills at Revelstoke and Nelson are said to be planned. Mr. Benson and his colleagues were in Montreal this week, and they declared that just as soon as labour

becomes cheaper, and foreign exchange recovers a little, there will be a great revival in lumber, cement and other building materials, since construction is already in demand all over the world.

Immigration Transport.

Although for the moment the restrictions on immigration are very tight, and practically none but land settlers and domestic helps are being encouraged to come to Canada, it is of interest to note that the White Star-Dominion Line has made the experiment of putting on a large Atlantic liner which carries third-class passengers only. The writer was down at Quebec when the *Vedic* arrived with 1,200 passengers, of whom 750 were British, and it was pleasing to hear how satisfied the travellers were with this type of ship, on which all the promenade deck is at their disposal, and where the general accommodation in relation to the fare is very superior. A glance round the Government immigration sheds at Quebec showed that the system for examination and rapid despatch of newcomers has been brought up to a fine point of perfection. In the case of the *Vedic*, the 1,200 passengers filed off the ship in an hour, and within three hours most of them were travelling by train.

The Grain Commission.

The recently appointed Grain Commission—consisting of Judge J. D. Hyndman, Calgary, chairman; and Messrs. W. G. Staples, Winnipeg; J. H. Haslam, Regina; and Lincoln Goldie, Guelph, Ont.—is about to make a start on its work. Every phase of the grain business, from the time that it is shipped by the farmer until it reaches the ultimate market, will be investigated in the course of this enquiry. The scope of the Commission is a wide one, the Commissioners being invested with all the powers of a civil Court in the matter of calling witnesses. Complaints will be heard, and every effort will be made to ascertain the volume and the methods of business done by public elevators, provincial and public, in order to substantiate facts as to the disposal of grain. These investigations may be retrospective. The Commission will hold sittings in the leading cities or centres of the Dominion.

United Farmers in Quebec.

The United Farmers have at last gained a prospective foothold in the Province of Liberal Quebec. For the by-election in Yamaska on the 28th inst. a third candidate, Mr. Joseph Lambert, a farmer of substance, has entered the field. An attempt is being made to obtain for Mr. Lambert the support of a section of the old Nationalist organisation which defeated the Liberals in the Drummond-



AN ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PARTY OF NEW SETTLERS, PHOTOGRAPHED ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT ST. JOHN BY THE "CORSIKAN" LAST MONTH.
The party consisted of 42 single men, 83 young married couples, and 105 children—313 in all.

Arthabasca by-election in 1910, when Henri Bourassa led a campaign against Laurier's naval plans.

G.A.U.V. Annual Meeting.

The Federal Government was called upon to resign by a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Grand Army of United Veterans at Winnipeg. "Attempts have been made to re-establish returned men, but whether they have been successful or not I leave you to judge," said Harry Flynn, the Dominion organiser. "Only 20 per cent. of the men who took vocational training are now using the trades they learned." In view of the expected amalgamation of all veteran organisations next September, it was decided that the present Federal political platform should be endorsed *en bloc*, with the addition of two clauses. One of these provided in regard to gratuity claims that this should include widows and dependents of all men who paid the supreme sacrifice; while the other clause was that there should be no discrimination against ex-Service men non-resident in Canada. The Veterans also passed a resolution in favour of taxing all aliens who are leaving the Dominion.

OBITUARY.

At Montague, P.E.I.—Mr. W. G. Sutherland (54), M.L.A. for King's.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. James Cook (102). At Millerton.—Mr. John W. Vanderbeck, M.L.A., a prominent lumberman.

At Montreal.—Mr. Francis J. Sweeney, K.C. (59), of Moncton, N.B., who was at one time a member of the New Brunswick Government, and was appointed Surveyor-General in 1904; Mr. Thomas E. Fee (71), of the lumber firm of T. E. Fee & Sons; Dr. W. H. Coyle (68), specialist in contagious diseases for the City of Montreal for 35 years. At St. John's, P.Q.—Dr. J. A. Guy (72), veterinary surgeon and Federal Inspector of Imported Animals for the Department of Agriculture.

At Toronto.—Lt.-Col. C. C. Christie, O.B.E. (46), of Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. George Cork (41), manager of the United Financial Corporation of Toronto.

At Hamilton.—Mr. David B. Wood, director of the Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd., and a former Mayor of Brantford. At Belleville.—Mr. Charles J. Bowell (53), publisher and manager of the *Intelligencer* Printing & Publishing Co., a son of the late Sir Mackenzie Bowell, former Prime Minister of Canada. At Bowmanville.—Lt.-Col. William Crickmore King (68), for seven years a member of the Bisley team, and the first to win for Canada the St. George's Cross and Dragon Cup.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Joseph Guichon (78), a pioneer of British Columbia, and owner of the second largest ranch in the Province.

At Chateauguay, N.Y.—Mr. Robert Miller, C.A., senior partner of Robert Miller Co., chartered accountants, Montreal.

At Chicago.—Mr. Archie McKillop (52), a prominent Calgary sportsman.

Mr. Franklin K. Lane, U.S. Secretary of the Interior for seven years under President Wilson, died at Rochester, Minn., on May 18, at the age of 57. Mr. Lane's father was a doctor in Charlottetown, P.E.I., who removed to California when the late Secretary of the Interior was a child. Resigning his Cabinet appointment in 1920, Mr. Lane became vice-president and legal adviser to a group of Mexican petroleum companies.

NURSES' SOCIAL CLUB IN LONDON.

A social club for nurses organised by the Royal British Nurses' Association was opened by Princess Christian at 194, Queen's Gate, London, W., last week. The premises of the new club were previously occupied by Queen Mary's Hostel, and the furniture and equipment have been handed over to the club. The club has 33 bedrooms, a large drawing-room and dining-room and a luxurious lounge. Nurses off duty or passing through London may stay there or use it as a meeting place.

Mr. T. E. Naylor's racy account of his experiences in Canada as a member of the Imperial Press delegation, which originally appeared in the *Typographical Journal*, has been reprinted in book form, in aid of the Printers' War Memorial. It will be read with great interest by the many friends Mr. Naylor made on the tour.

Included in a party of over 400 children who left Liverpool last week for Canada by the C.P.R. liner *Minnedosa* were a number from Father Hudson's Homes, Birmingham, who are going to St. George's Home, Ottawa, and 56 from the Children's Emigration Society, London, bound for the Middlemore Homes, Halifax.

THE "DOMINION" CLUB.

Proposals at a Canadian Luncheon.

At the invitation of the committee of the proposed new Canadian club in London some 115 Canadians gathered together to lunch at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Tuesday.

Col. E. R. Wayland, who presided, in inaugurating the discussion which followed, remarked that Canadians invariably missed the Canadian atmosphere when they came to London. There was quite a sufficient number of Canadians living in this country, together with visitors from the Dominion, for a sound club to be started. A friend had told him that 50 members of the Canadian Club in New York could be counted upon to join such a club right away. Visitors from Canada would feel the home touch, which above all else they missed in this country.

Capt. W. D. Cavendish, a member of the committee, said that it was through Canada that he first heard of the present organisation, which he pointed out was by no means a military one, as some appeared to think, owing to the fact that the Press had printed the military ranks of the committee. If each gentleman present would bring a friend with him to the next meeting they would then have 230 members, and if this was repeated the club membership would have grown to 500, when they could start to think about themselves as an established institution.

Mr. Wade on the Canada Club.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, observed that his sympathies were entirely with the movement to form a live club in London for Canadians. Some complaints had been made to him that the club was not being organised in the right quarters, but his view was that anybody who could start anything for Canada should "get in and drill." The Canada Club, continued Mr. Wade, had appropriated a most valuable asset in the name "Canada," and he heartily desired it to be Canadian in every possible way. Unfortunately, it was not that. Founded in 1808, when the Dominion was small and England comparatively great, it had become an Anglo-Canadian organisation in which the English element predominated. Its committee had the power to elect that for next year, and in the last twenty years there had been only 40 men on it. He held that the committee of the Canada Club should be larger, more representative, and more Canadian. The interests of Canada could not be served by any organisation which only met three or four times a year. It should expand and make it easier for Canadians to become members.

As to the club which was now being formed, he said that there were two courses open, either to amalgamate with the Canada Club, or, alternatively, to go off at a tangent and found one on their own. It was essential to keep the name "Canada," to keep the club democratic and Canadian. They were not entitled to call themselves the Dominion Club, as New Zealand and South Africa were also Dominions. It was quite certain that Canadians did wish to meet each other over here, else why had 1,500 applied at his office? Whether they decided to allow the Canada Club to go on in its dignified, historic and somewhat icy way and create a club on their own, or whether they decided to amalgamate with it, they could always count on him to forward any Canadian scheme, especially for a club like that now proposed.

Brig.-General Alexander McDougall said that what he missed was the club life—a place where he could meet his friends and "have a little drink and a little game of poker"; but they must not make it so expensive an affair that Canadians would not wish to join.

The Chairman, in closing, announced that the next meeting would be at the discretion of the committee or in two weeks.

The Opposition amendment to the Budget, condemning the protective tariff and declaring for a reduction of expenditure, was defeated in the Dominion House of Commons by 103 votes to 83.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London was to be held on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Agent-General for British Columbia for the final adoption of the constitution and by-laws and the election of officers.

Mr. Archambault, M.P. for Chambly and Verchères, who has been insistently demanding the names of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad for the past eighteen months, was informed by Mr. Meighen, amid the laughter of the House (states a Central News telegram from Ottawa) that a large packing case containing 70,000 names had arrived, and was available for the members' inspection.

On Empire Day the Victoria League placed a wreath at the foot of Queen Victoria's statue, in front of Buckingham Palace, as a loyal tribute from branches of the League in all parts of the Empire. The League of the Empire and the Women's Guild of Empire placed a wreath on the Cenotaph in Whitehall in gratitude to the men who gave their lives to the Empire.

SETTLING THE PRAIRIE LANDS.

The Scope of the Western Canada Colonisation Association.

By Major-General A. D. McCrae, C.B., Managing Director of the Association.

OUR organisation is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions from prominent Canadian individuals and corporations. Business interests in Eastern Canada have subscribed a very large sum of money to an association whose only aim is to assist in settling the unoccupied lands of Western Canada. That fact reveals a national realisation of the urgent need for increased immigration to the land. Our undertaking in its very nature discloses an active sympathy with the people of the Prairie Provinces and their problems. Our whole object, as will be hereafter shown, is to better their economic position, together with that of the whole Dominion.

We seek no cash assistance from any Government. Our association is a corporation without the power of gain. It cannot, under its charter, become interested in the sale of land on commission or for any other pecuniary consideration. We have no axe to grind, except the public axe. Our sole

it quite impossible for any private agency to undertake colonisation in a big way.

The great need is a plan under which the unoccupied lands can be brought into the market in a systematic manner—a plan including the issue of maps and price lists holding good long enough for negotiations with prospective settlers, so that such settlers may come in, look over the land and close the deals before the price is jumped on them. We feel that the efforts of individuals or corporations to accomplish this in a large way are futile. In our judgment neither of them can compile for sale lists of unoccupied lands aggregating an acreage sufficient to justify the expense, with a permanency that will be found effective. If we are going to make satisfactory progress with the settlement of our unoccupied lands, we must put the sale of such lands on a definite business basis. The central agency proposed by us will have its advantages for a multitude of non-resident land owners. It will offer



MR. ROBERT HOBSON (HAMILTON),
President of the Association.



MAJOR-GENERAL A. D. MCCRAE (VANCOUVER),
Managing Director of the Association.



MR. M. A. BROWN (MEDICINE HAT),
Vice-President of the Association.

purpose is to assist in the development of the Western Provinces, and particularly in the placing of settlers on the unoccupied lands adjacent to the present railways. It is our desire to co-operate closely with all existing immigration agencies in order to avoid duplication and consequent waste of money and effort. By co-ordinating our efforts with those of the Western Provinces and the Dominion, and by filling in the gaps in colonisation work which Governments cannot bridge, we hope to be an active force in a great forward movement.

We are approaching the Governments of the Western Provinces with a simple request. We merely ask that they provide machinery enabling our association to co-operate effectively with them in solving a problem the solution of which, when all is said and done, rests squarely upon the shoulders of the three Prairie Provinces. The whole economic future of the country depends upon the manner in which this responsibility is discharged.

A Changed Situation.

With the disappearance of the free homestead land settlement became a difficult affair. So long as settlers could rush into the country, and, with the assistance of the local Dominion land agent, find, within reasonable distance of the railway, good free land, little attention was paid to them. The whole situation is now changed. Most of the land has been alienated from the Crown. The undeveloped lands are held largely by non-residents. Some uniform method of dealing with such lands must be adopted, or they will not be available in a permanent and practical way for incoming settlers in large numbers.

The present haphazard methods of listing lands for sale, with the probability that the owner may change his mind at any time (usually when a purchaser is in sight) makes

them an active medium through which they may list their holdings.

We have in mind the burden which the lack of proper direction of settlement has already inflicted on the Western Provinces. Such absence of direction has meant sparse settlements and otherwise unnecessary and economically unjustifiable public expenditures on branch railways, roads, schools, churches, telephones, etc. Not overlooking some unfortunate areas where settlement should never have been permitted, I feel that it will be greatly to the advantage of each of the Western Provinces to assume the direction of new settlers.

Provincial Co-operation.

I seriously believe that the success of our efforts to assist in the settlement of the unoccupied land in the Western Provinces largely depends upon our being able to co-operate with and work through a properly constituted and effective provincial agency. We, therefore, have to submit to the Provincial Governments, for their most earnest consideration, the following legislation as in our judgment the minimum that will meet the situation and facilitate our endeavours for the public welfare:—

A.—Establish a Provincial Land Settlement Board, consisting of one director, who will be responsible to and under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

B.—Require the owners of unoccupied land, upon receipt of notice, to file, within a given time, with the Land Settlement Board, their own sale valuation of their unoccupied land, together with terms thereon; such sale value (conditional upon the land still remaining unoccupied) to hold good for a period of two years or thereafter until the owner withdraws same; provision being made to allow the owner one year's interest at 6 per cent. on valuation and a refund of taxes paid in case a sale is made after the expiration of the first year.

C.—Make such valuation the basis for the unoccupied land tax.

D.—Authorise the Land Settlement Board to appraise any unoccupied land on which the owner has failed to make the required return, and, where it deems necessary, to appraise any unoccupied land on which the owner's sale valuation and terms are considered to be unreasonable and in effect a withdrawal of the land from settlement. Provide that such land shall be assessed double the unoccupied land tax by way of penalty.

E.—Require the non-resident owner of unoccupied land to appoint a duly authorised agent in the locality of his land, to whom purchasers may be referred. Require such owner to authorise such agent to effect sale on his behalf at the price and on the terms filed with the Land Settlement Board.

The foregoing recommendations are only what we regard as necessary to enable us to co-operate successfully with the Governments. Once the Land Settlement Board has been established and its usefulness demonstrated, undoubtedly wide powers will be granted to it.

The Board will deal with all immigration problems in and for the Province. Not only will it be the instrument through which the Governments will carry on their Provincial immigration efforts; it will also direct the immigrants brought into the Western Provinces through all the various agencies at work for our Western development. It will direct the newcomers brought in as a result of the Dominion Government's efforts in so far as they accrue to Saskatchewan. It will afford a channel through which the drift of immigration that comes along "on its own" may be properly looked after.

The Land Settlement Board should also be able to achieve an invaluable service to the Province by directing the new

lists, etc. A minimum period of two years' listing is therefore necessary. The additional considerations (interest for one year and a refund of taxes paid in the interval) allowed to the owner in case sale is made after the first year, make this two-year provision equivalent to a twelve months' listing which is the common practice.

As to the penalty proposed, i.e., doubling the unoccupied land tax, I am sure it will be the consensus of public opinion that the man who will not improve his land or offer it for sale for actual settlement at a reasonable price should pay something for the "community development" carried on by his neighbours.

In requiring the non-resident owner of unoccupied land to appoint an agent in the locality of the land, you will be merely supplying a necessary link in the chain between the settler and the owner, and at the same time making use of the local man who has the knowledge and experience necessary properly to look after the newcomer.

In addition to the outlay involved in establishing and carrying on the detail work of the proposed Land Settlement Board, each Province must also expect to bear the expense of getting out maps and price lists of its unoccupied land, as well as literature to accompany same. All of this is constructive work, and will be found very advantageous to the Province.

Moreover, if it is to benefit, as it should, from the efforts of the Dominion Government and of voluntary associations such as the one I am permitted to direct, each Government should have two or three foreign offices of its own. In connection with these offices, particularly in the United States, the value of attending during the year fifteen or twenty American fall fairs has been well established.

Bringing Western Canada to the Prospective Settler.

We anticipate that as our work in the United States and Great Britain develops, opportunities will be offered to the Western Provinces to co-operate with us in furnishing "actual farmers" to carry on lecture work during the winter months. They may also wish to join in making other similar efforts destined to bring Western Canada to the door of the prospective settler. With such considerations in view, we are anxious that the Provinces should not (through failure to provide funds) find themselves in a position of inability to co-operate with our association. Our association contemplates an annual expenditure much in excess of the total immigration expenditures we are suggesting for all the Western Provinces put together.

Saskatchewan's outstanding need is more people on the land. Failing a far-reaching colonisation effort a hopelessly sparse population must continue to bear an undue burden of municipal, Provincial and Federal taxation. Under these circumstances the Provincial Governments can scarcely afford to pursue a policy of inaction regarding immigration.

In helping to establish satisfactory conditions for incoming settlers this Association is working, and will work, inevitably in the interests of those already on the land. It goes without saying that questions relating to freights, marketing, elevating and purchasing are common to all those engaged in agriculture. To put it in another way, this Association proposes entering into partnership with the Prairie Provinces; it will be identified with the actual settlement of farmers on the soil; as a natural consequence the welfare of agriculture throughout the West must necessarily command the support of the organisation.

The colonisation efforts outlined above will necessitate some expenditure for land settlement work. In view of the fact that the unoccupied land owners in the Prairie Provinces are now obliged to pay a special tax which yields several hundred thousand dollars annually, it would not appear unreasonable that a sufficient amount of this tax should be set aside to assist in colonising such lands.

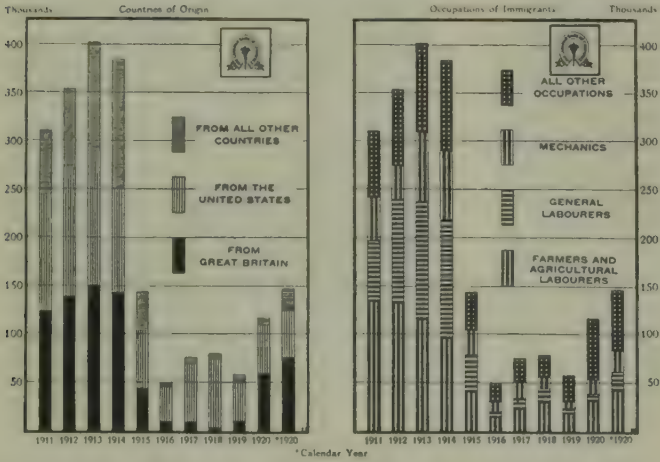
The legislation suggested, in our judgment, is the least possible which will assure a permanent price list of the unoccupied lands and a satisfactory agency through which sale can be effected.

The Day of the Individual Settler.

The day for big private colonisation schemes is over. Left to himself, the small coloniser finds the effort required too great, the expense too heavy, and the returns too uncertain. The area of the Prairie Provinces is so tremendous, the railways and their branch lines are so numerous, that a collective settlement scheme is not practicable if incoming settlers are to be located within reasonable distances of existing transportation facilities. Any successful colonisation plan must deal with the individual settler.

Given the opportunity to co-operate with and operate through an effective Land Settlement Board, given the line of continuity extending to the resident owner or the responsible local land agents supplied with literature, maps, and permanent price lists of unoccupied lands, I firmly believe the Western Canada Colonisation Association can bring into the Western Provinces a great number of the right kind of farmer settlers.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA
(Fiscal years ending March 31).



FROM THE COMMERCIAL LETTER OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

settlers in a general way into districts where their former agricultural experience is most likely to ensure their success, and where their neighbours will offer them a congenial social environment. With the active support of the Board it should be possible to maintain community organisations which will extend to the new settler and his family a hearty welcome and an entrance into the social life of the community. It is only by such means that the exodus of farmers from various districts can be stopped and the agricultural population be given that permanence of tenure which is essential to the continued growth and welfare of the country.

Furthermore, it would appear that the Land Settlement Board, with the information it will possess, will offer an organisation especially qualified to handle the transfer of settlers within the Province.

Influence on Agricultural Development.

In addition to dealing with the land coming directly under its control, an effective Provincial Settlement Board will have a very powerful indirect influence on agricultural development throughout the Province generally, and will be a safeguard in protecting incoming settlers from paying unjustifiably high prices for wild land. The operations of the Board cannot act otherwise than as a stimulus to the sale of unimproved land to actual settlers at reasonable prices. It undoubtedly will result in bringing a big increased acreage under permanent production and incidentally in lessening the burden of taxation on the existing population.

The proposed legislation, making the owner of unoccupied land his own assessor, will merely follow the principle observed in the income tax return. This plan, if adopted, will render feasible the early issue of maps and price lists of unoccupied lands for sale in the Province. Without such fixed lists no adequate land settlement can be secured.

At best it will require some months to compile maps, price

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

His Excellency the Governor-General unveiled a memorial tablet in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on May 1, in memory of the men of the congregation who served their country during the war.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have been paying their farewell visit to Toronto this week. They unveiled a war memorial tablet at Stanley Barracks, and attended a civic-luncheon, also a luncheon and garden party at Government House.

The Marquess of Hartington will return from Canada about the middle of next month.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen is expected to sail for England on June 7.

The other Overseas representatives at the conference in London will be the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes (Prime Minister), Australia; the Right Hon. W. F. Massey (Prime Minister), New Zealand; General J. C. Smuts (Prime Minister), Sir Thomas W. Smartt (Minister of Agriculture), and Col. H. Mentz (Minister of Defence), South Africa; Hon. R. A. Squires (Prime Minister), Newfoundland; and, representing India, the Secretary of State, the Maharao of Cutch, and Mr. Srinavasa Sastri.

Sir George and Lady Foster have been visiting Washington and New York to spend some time with friends there and to meet Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes.

Lady Perley expects to remain at Harrogate for about a month to recuperate after her recent illness.

On Tuesday Sir George Perley attended the Empire Day celebrations at the Guildhall, which were under the direction of the Elementary Education Committee of the Corporation of London, and took the form of an assembly of children from the elementary schools of the City of London. Sir George gave the address. The Lord Mayor, who was in the chair, afterwards entertained Sir George and the members of the Education Committee at luncheon.

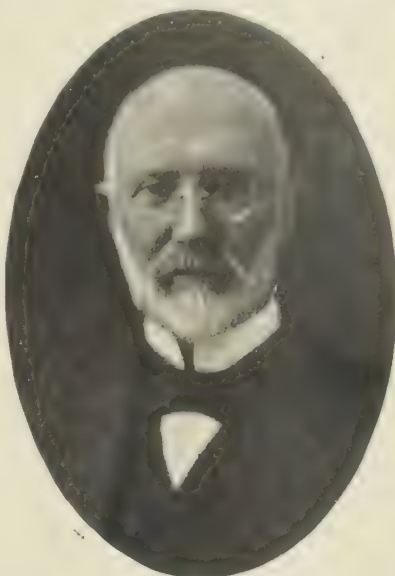
We are glad to learn that the rumours of Sir Donald Macmaster's impending retirement from Parliament, on account of the state of his health, are without foundation.

Mr. H. G. Kelley, president of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Phippen, returned to Canada last week by the *Adriatic*.

Mr. A. B. Calder, of the executive staff of the C.P.R., returned to Canada on Friday of last week by the *Minnedosa*.

Mr. H. V. F. Jones, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mrs. Jones, after visiting the battlefields and spending several days in Paris, accompanied by Mr. Charles Cambie, the London manager of the bank, have gone on to Barcelona. Mr. Cambie returned to London last Saturday.

Among those present at the Pilgrims' Club dinner last week to the new American Ambassador were Sir George Perley, Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir Thomas Fisher, Sir James Dunn, Sir Edward



SIR J. W. FLAVELLE, BART.,
One of the new Grand Trunk directors. (See p. 260.)
British and Colonial Press Photo.

Kemp, Sir Frank Barnard, Col. C. G. Bryan, Col. G. W. Badgerow, Col. Donald Armour, the Hon. W. E. Foster, Mr. John Howard, and Mr. Fred C. Salter.

Mr. Ben H. Morgan, chairman of Council of the British Empire Producers' Association, is leaving for a tour in Canada in the third week in June.

Dr. J. M. Clark, K.C., of Toronto, is in London. He is accompanied by Mrs. Clark.

Mr. H. P. Borden, of Ottawa (a cousin of the ex-Prime Minister), and Mrs. Borden, are staying at the Hotel Rubens.

Miss Josephine Winkler, daughter of the late Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, is staying at the Grand Hotel with Mrs. F. R. Douglas, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of Victoria, with their daughter, have come over to visit their son's grave in Belgium, and are at present in London, staying at Knightsbridge Hotel.

Mr. R. D. Waugh, one of the members of the Saar Valley Commission, passed through London on Monday.

Miss Violet Wilson, daughter of Mrs. H. C. Wilson, of Victoria, B.C., has been appointed Canadian emigration officer in Glasgow.

Sir Roderick Jones, of Reuter's, delivered an address on "International Telegraphic News" to the students of the University of London Journalism Diploma

Courses, at the University of London, South Kensington, on Monday last. Viscount Buryham presided.

Sir Edmund and Lady Walker and Miss Dorothy Walker have returned to Toronto from their trip to South America.

Sir John Simon, K.C., has accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa on September 6, 7 and 8.

Sir Sam Hughes is reported to be holding his own fairly well.

Mrs. Alfred Caulfield, of Toronto, will spend the summer in England with her father, Sir Evan Jones.

Miss Norah Cooke, of Montreal, will be the guest of Sir Thomas and Lady Willes Chitty in London for several months. Miss Cooke will later visit relations in the south of England.

Mrs. John D. Baile, of Montreal, has left for England, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fair and Miss Fair, of Montreal, have arrived in England.

Mr. J. A. Woods, Western superintendent of the Bank of Toronto, and manager of the bank's office in Winnipeg, has resigned to join the staff of the National City Bank of New York. He is succeeded by Mr. J. F. Marsh, of Toronto.

Sir Godfrey Lagden has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute for the ensuing year.

Arrivals by the C.P.R. liner *Empress of Britain* included Lord Charles Cavendish, Mr. C. E. Benjamin, Maj. T. S. Hetherington, Maj. P. Jephson, Mrs. G. S. Cantlie and Miss Celia Cantlie. Lt.-Col. H. A. Stewart.

Mr. Thomas J. Mahony, ex-Warden of Wentworth County, has been appointed to the position of general manager of the Niagara District Growers, Ltd., the position which Dr. Creelman, the late Agent-General for Ontario, resigned on account of ill-health.

Cpts. G. P. Morrison and H. M. Reynolds, Royal Canadian Artillery, have commenced studies in the Ordnance course at the Artillery College.

The following officers of the Royal Canadian Engineers are attending the School of Military Engineering, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Kent: Maj. G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., Toronto; Capt. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., St. John, N.B.; Capt. G. N. Dickenson, Ottawa; Capt. N. H. Clemes, Toronto; Lt. C. R. Stein, Halifax; Lt. W. H. Blake, M.C., Kingston, Ont.

Those present at the Royal Colonial Institute dinner on Empire Day included Sir Edgar Bowring, Dr. and Mrs. J. Murray Clark, Capt. Victor Gordon, Sir Charles Lucas, Major-General Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Powell, Sir George McLaren Brown, and Mr. Edward Salmon.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Director of Chemistry at McGill University, and a Canadian chemist of world-wide reputation, has been nominated at its annual meeting by the Montreal section of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain as president of the Society.

Lady Clouston left for Canada by the *Adriatic*.

* *

Mr. B. R. Hepburn, M.P., and Mrs. Hepburn intend sailing for England at the close of the session.

* *

Miss E. M. B. Warren, the English artist, who has resided in Canada for the past eighteen months, has returned to England.

* *

Mrs. Robson, of Winnipeg, has resigned from the position of head of the Canadian Council of Immigration, of which she was the organiser.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Joseph, of Montreal, arrived by the *Empress of Britain* on May 11, as also did Mrs. Andrew Joseph, of Quebec.

* *

Lady Strathcona has postponed her return to London from Canada owing to the cancellation of many of the steamer sailings.

* *

Miss Edith Wilson, of Montreal, will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Basil Leefe, and Mr. Leefe, who have taken a house at Ascot.

* *

Col. J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner for the C.P.R. Department of Colonisation and Development, has been making a tour in Western Canada, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Aileen Dennis.

* *

Messrs. Joseph Campbell (Winnipeg), James Beattie Nicholson (Winnipeg), and James Handley Yates (Regina) have become Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

* *

Lt.-Col. D. B. Papineau, former D.A.A.G., has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, to succeed Captain Rene Landry, who resigned recently.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carman, formerly of Montreal, who have been living for the past few years in Philadelphia, have returned to Montreal, and will spend the summer there. They are staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

* *

Mr. G. M. Cameron, M.B., Toronto University and St. Mary's Hospital, and Mr. W. Stevenson, Toronto University and University College Hospital, have been admitted Freemen of the Royal College of Surgeons.

* *

Col. W. J. Simpson, who was at the head of the Contract Department at the O.M.F.C. Headquarters at Argyll House during the war, has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Western Canada Colonisation Association.

* *

Among the passengers who left New York by the s.s. *Drottningholm* for Gothenburg was Mr. Edward Beck, of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal. Mr. Beck, who is going to study forestry conditions in Scandinavia, Finland, France and elsewhere, expects to be joined in Stockholm by Mr. G. C. Piche, Chief Government Forester of Quebec, and several other forestry experts from the Dominion, and to make a joint investigation with them.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Mrs. John McLaren, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. J. Dixon, of Toronto, was married to Mr. Chester H. Payne, of Ottawa, private secretary to Sir George Foster, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Payne, of Ottawa.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Charles E. Holbrook, daughter of Mr. F. L. Cains, to Mr. Charles Hugh Hanson, of Montreal. The marriage will take place very quietly early in June.

* *

Mrs. John Fraser, The Sherbrooke, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter Muriel, to Mr. Ralph Hodgson, of London, England. The marriage will take place in London early in June.

* *

The marriage has taken place in Winnipeg, of Miss Verna Dorothy Fullard, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Fullard and Mrs. Fullard, of Winnipeg, to Mr. William Charles Conrad, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Conrad, Westmount.

* *

The marriage of Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller Lash, to Mr. Humphrey Colquhoun, son of Mrs. E. A. Colquhoun, of Barton Lodge, Hamilton, takes place on June 1, at St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie Morrison, eldest daughter of Mr. R. V. Sinclair, K.C., of Ottawa, to Major Alan Brettell McEwen, D.S.O., eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Robert McEwen, of London, Ont. The marriage will take place early in June.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Thomas Barnes Mathieson, of Kelowna, B.C., and Catherine Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Robert Napier Dundas, of Inchgarvie, Kelowna, B.C., and of Mrs. R. N. Dundas, Kelowna.

* *

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, of Winnipeg, to Mr. Stuart MacTier, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. MacTier, of Montreal, will take place in June at Winnipeg.

* *

Miss Armored Harris, only daughter of Sir C. Alexander Harris, Governor of Newfoundland, arrived at Liverpool last Saturday by the Furness liner *Sachem*, accompanied by her mother. She is to be married to Lt.-Col. A. E. Bernard, M.C., late of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, on June 1. Miss Harris will be attended by Miss Clarice Shute, daughter of Lady Murray, and by eight children—Misses Monica Cooper, Joan Bowring, and Mary Brinton; Masters Gordon Winter, Gordon Warren, and Noel Wood (pages); and Misses Crosbie and Armored Hutchings (train bearers). Before Miss Harris sailed from St. John's Sir Alexander and Lady Harris held a reception at Government House, at which the lower tier of the wedding cake was cut.

* *

In the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, the marriage took place of Miss May Wilson, daughter of Mrs. James Wilson, to Lieut.-Col. Stancliffe Wallace Watson, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Watson. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. H. B. Kingstone, and attended by her sister, Mrs. H. B. Kingstone, as matron of honour. The other bridal attendants were the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy and Mrs. A. R. Chipman. There were also two little flower girls, Miss Margaret Redmond, daughter of Mr. René Redmond, and the Hon. Redmond and Miss Diana Grier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Grier and niece of the groom, and two pages, Master Archibald Grier and Master Guy Drummond. Mr. Gordon Cushing was best man.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London:

OUT-OF-DOORS. CRICKET.

LORD'S (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Wednesday, June 1, Middlesex v. Nottingham.

THE OVAL (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Wednesday, June 1, Surrey v. Hampshire.

RACING.

WINDSOR MEETING (Windsor Station, G.W.R., or L. & S.W.R., services uncertain), Saturday, 28.

EPSOM MEETING.—Wednesday, June 1 (Derby day) to June 3 (The Oaks).

POLO.

HURLINGHAM.—Saturday, 28 (Trial), Americans v. Hurlingham.

RANELAGH.—Saturday, 28, England v. Freebooters. Monday, 30, Ranelagh War Cup (commences). Wednesday, June 1, England v. Ranelagh.

ROEHAMPTON.—Saturday, 28, Whitney Cup (final). Monday, 30, Roehampton Open Challenge Cup (commences).

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

EMPIRE DAY PARADE, Hyde Park.—Saturday, May 28, 5 p.m.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square.—"Robey En Casserole" (George Robey).

DALY'S, Leicester Square.—"Sybil" (José Collins).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Tartan Peril."

HAYMARKET, Haymarket.—"The Circle" (Leon Quartermaine, Lottie Venne).

KINGSWAY, Great Queen Street.—"Hunky Dory" (The Scotch Players).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Wandering Jew" (Lillah McCarthy, Matheson Lang).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Mary" (Evelyn Laye, Alec Regan).

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

MASKLYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road (Kensington Stn.).—Royal Naval and Military Tournament.

CONCERTS.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street.—Friday, May 27, 5.30 (Jessie Lyall and May Triton, recital of compositions for two pianos). Saturday, May 28, 5.30, Jascha Spivakovsky (pianist). Tuesday, May 31, 8.30, Ingo Simon (song recital).

Do.—Harold Samuel, six Bach recitals—May 30, June 1 and 3, 8.30; May 31, June 2 and 4, 3.15.

ÆOLIAN HALL.—Friday, May 27, 3.15, Kate Friskin (pianist).

CINEMATOGRAH THEATRES.

PALACE, Cambridge Circus.—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Mark of Zorro."

STOLL, Kingsway.—Mary Pickford in "Pollyanna."

EXHIBITIONS.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

GROSVENOR GALLERIES, 51a, New Bond Street.—Nameless Exhibition of Modern British Paintings of All Schools.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—112th Exhibition.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester Square.—Max Beerbohm Exhibition.

ART GALLERY, 14, Brook Street, New Bond Street.—Modern Flower Paintings and Impressions of Corsica, by Ethel Wright, R.O.I.; Decorative Designs for the Stage, by Guy de Gerald.

THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Exhibition of Sculpture, by Gertrude Whitney.

LECTURES, ETC.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street.—Ross-Smith Flight to Australia.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The competition for designs for the Canadian battlefields memorial, which was open to all architects, sculptors and artists in Canada, closed with 160 sets of designs. The judges are Prof. C. H. Reilly, of the Royal Institute of British Architects (London, England), M. Paul P. Cret, Société Centrale des Architectes (Paris), and Mr. Frank Darling, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

—More than 1,900 vessels and 560,145 persons were examined at quarantine stations by officers of the Federal Department of Health during the year ending March 31, 1921. Examinations during the previous year were 1,450 vessels and 277,910 persons. Detentions numbered 152 and rejections 21.

TORONTO.—On April 30 the second session of the Ontario Legislature came to an end. The session lasted 63 working days. Fourteen times the House sat till after midnight, and three times till five o'clock in the morning. In all, 262 Bills were introduced.

—Major-General H. M. Elliott, of this city, has been appointed Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, a new position. He has seen 33 years' service in the Imperial and Canadian forces.

—Mr. F. D. Tolchard has succeeded Mr. F. G. Morley as Secretary of the Board of Trade, and the latter has been appointed Advisor to the Council of the Board.

—The two recipients of the new degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Toronto at the coming convocation will be the Canadian poet, Duncan Campbell Scott, and Wilfrid P. Mustard, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins University, a McGill gold medallist, and graduate of Toronto University in 1886.

—As a tribute to the memory of the 176 old boys of Upper Canada College who lost their lives during service Overseas, a special memorial unveiling ceremony was held at the College, Col. G. T. Dennison performing the unveiling.

—With the delivery of the freighters *Canadian Harvester* at Port Arthur, the *Canadian Logger* at Midland, and the *Canadian Pathfinder* and the *Canadian Engineer* at the Toronto yards of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., the building programme for the Canadian Merchant Marine will be completed.

SIMCOE.—Norfolk County has a bumper crop of tobacco this year, and one of the biggest growers, Mr. William Culver, has more than forty acres, which so far he has been unable to dispose of. His crop is insured for \$15,000.

MAXVILLE.—On May 8 a fire in the town practically wiped out the business section. The damage is estimated at \$500,000.

KINGSTON.—The steamer *America*, of the Canada Steamship Lines, has been purchased by the Tourist Navigation Co. of Midland, Ont., and will be placed on the run between Midland and the north shore of Georgian Bay.

CORNWALL.—Mr. W. A. Craig, assessor, reports the population of Cornwall proper to be 7,738, a gain of 511 in the twelve months.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Government has decided to place a third statue on the frontage of the Legislative Building, beside those of Lafontaine and Baldwin, which are now being completed. The monument is to be of Cardinal Taschereau, the first Canadian cardinal, and uncle of the present Premier. It will be made by Mr. John Baillet, a local sculptor, who will leave for France to complete a study for the work.

—On May 7 Arbour Day was observed at the Exhibition grounds. The ceremony was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier.

—On May 8 the Feast of St. Joan of Arc was observed here by the French colony. Previous to the service a wreath was placed on the Wolfe-Montcalm monument by Mr. Jean Thomas, President of the French Benevolent Society, as a token of the *Bonne Entente*.

—The Hon. J. E. Michaud, of the New Brunswick Cabinet, was entertained here by the Hon. A. Gallipault, Quebec Minister of Public Works; Hon. C. F. Delage, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Messrs. Ernest Lapointe, M.P., Louis Letourneau, M.P.P., Hector Leforte, M.P.P., A. Leclerc, M.P.P., and E. Theriault, M.P.P.

—Mr. A. W. Macalister, K.C., has been appointed to succeed Sir George Garneau on the Board of Public Utilities of the Province.

MONTREAL.—The population of this city, according to estimates made by the City Assessors, is 758,045, of whom 475,803 are French-Canadian, 101,271 English, 55,173 Irish, 31,724 Scottish, and 94,075 of other nationalities.

—Sir Montagu Allan, who has held the office of President of the Canadian Racing Association for the past two seasons, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. George M. Hendrie, President of the Windsor Jockey Club. Mr. J. K. L. Ross is vice-president.

—At the request of the Dominion immigration authorities, the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Red Cross will during the summer look after the comfort of immigrant women and children on their arrival at the port of Quebec.

—Building permits issued in April totalled \$1,070,560, making a grand total for the first four months of the present year of \$2,272,015 for new buildings, exclusive of repairs and alterations.

ST. BONIFACE.—On May 5 this picturesque little village in St. Maurice County was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The total estimated revenue for the Nova Scotia fiscal year is \$4,529,059, an increase of \$727,984, and the total estimated expenditure \$4,521,684. These figures are the largest in the history of the Province, and the Hon. J. C. Tory, who presented them, said new sources of Provincial revenue would have to be found. Last year the Provincial expenditure was \$3,893,727, and the revenue \$3,801,016.

NEW GLASGOW.—An electric steel foundry plant, the first of its kind east of Montreal, has been established here by the J. W. Cummings Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The plant will turn out electric steel castings, and will cater to the trade of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

STEWIACKE.—On May 2 fire ravaged the centre business section, causing \$150,000 damage.

KENTVILLE.—The contract for the new Bank of Montreal building amounts to approximately \$350,000. The building will be constructed of freestone from Sackville, New Brunswick.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. J. E. Walsh, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. W. S. Fisher, of St. John, its future president, were the guests of honour at a dinner organised by the York Commercial Club. The Fredericton Board of Trade, the Retail Merchants' Association and other bodies were represented.

ST. JOHN.—Grain shipments by the Canadian Pacific Railway through this port during the season just closed aggregated 9,414,000 bushels. Shipments included 6,468,000 bushels of wheat and 498,000 bushels of oats. Last year they consisted of 10,293,000 bushels of wheat and 155,491 bushels of oats and other grains.

—Mr. Chas. A. McMaster, who fought in the war with the "Princess Pats," has been appointed postmaster of Fairville, succeeding Mr. C. F. Tilton, retired.

—The Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, announces that Mr. George F. Burden, ex-M.L.A., has been appointed Acting Chief Game Warden, on the resignation of Mr. L. A. Gagnon, who is removing to Quebec.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—On May 7 the Provincial Legislature, after being in continuous session since February 10, was formally prorogued by Sir James Aikins, the Lieutenant-Governor.

—On the ground that the Farmer Party in this Province was not true to its platform, and that on several occasions it had voted in opposition to the planks adopted at the Winnipeg Convention, Messrs. A. E. Kristjansson and G. O. Little, Independent Farmer members, have withdrawn their support from the party. In the majority of cases they have voted with the Labour group.

—Building permits issued here during April more than quadrupled those for March in estimated cost of construction. From January 3 to April 30 the value of the permits issued was \$1,252,450, as compared with \$3,667,600 for the corresponding period last year.

—No beaver may be killed in Manitoba north of the 53rd parallel after May 1, 1922, until November 1, 1925, as a result of an amendment made to the Game Protection Act by the Committee of Agriculture.

—Mr. Gordon R. McNicol, D.C.M., Hamilton, Ont., was elected president of the Grand Army of United Veterans, in succession to Mr. W. J. Morrison, Toronto, at the concluding session of the convention here; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Harry Flynn, Toronto, F. Stephens, Vancouver, and W. L. Rayfield, V.C., Toronto; secretary, Mr. J. Fred Marsh, Toronto. Niagara Falls was decided on as the next convention meeting place, to be held May 3, 4 and 5, 1922.

—Mr. W. G. Fraser has been chosen as chairman of the Prairie Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. J. W. Ackland vice-chairman.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—There is a boom in building in this city.

—At a meeting of the Board of Trade the officers elected were:—President, Mr. D. R. Woods; vice-president, Mr. J. J. Garland; secretary, Mr. H. M. Dunham.

—At a meeting of citizens the Canadian Club was reorganised, with, as president, Mr. A. G. Halstead; vice-president, Mr. W. A. Hendry; secretary, Mr. R. E. Manuel.

RAPID CITY.—The officers of the reorganised Board of Trade here are:—President, Mr. T. J. Butchart; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. G. Millar and C. Stone; secretary, Mr. H. H. Elliott.

MANITOU.—The Board of Trade here has elected as president, Mr. J. L. Parsons; vice-president, Mr. H. B. Chalmers; secretary, Mr. E. J. Mason.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Men available for farm labour are still considerably short of the demand in all parts of the Province, with the exception of the Estevan district. Most districts report \$60 a month as the prevailing wage.

—On May 7 two-page issues of both the *Morning Leader* and *Daily Post* were published. Six of the seven city job plants are operating on an open shop basis despite the strike.

SASKATOON.—The Empire Hotel, one of the largest hotels in the city, has been purchased from the Colonial Investment and Loan Co. of Toronto by the Empire Hotel company for \$125,000. The purchasing company also operates the Queen's Hotel, another large hostelry here.

—The Board of Trade here has been re-named Chamber of Commerce by Order-in-Council.

PRINCE ALBERT.—On May 2 a queue of 200 homestead applicants was lined up at the Dominion Lands Office, owing to the restrictions against civilian entry being removed from lands previously retained for soldier settlement. Some of the applicants had maintained ceaseless vigil for nearly a week, and slept on the sidewalk the last night.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Furs to the value of \$1,500,000 were sent to the United States through this city in 1920, according to the United States Consul.

—A livestock shipment has been made from here consisting of four carloads of choice steers, all weighing about 1,400 lb., bought from their original owners at 8½ cents a lb., which have left for England. This is the first commercial consignment ever made from the Edmonton district overseas.

—Great activity prevails in the boat building trade. A carload of 20-ft. heavy freight canoes and lighter boats for the trapper and prospector left for the far north to order of the Hudson's Bay Co. Also two heavy cruiser type canoes for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and other boats for the Dominion Forestry Department.

CALGARY.—The City Council has fixed the mill rate for 1921 at 48.5 mills, including the provincial mill rate for the supplementary revenue tax, which is 1,825 mills on the city assessment.

—Mr. Harold Hargreaves, assistant postmaster for the past 18 months, has been appointed postmaster. He is a native of Bacup, Lancashire, and came to Canada more than 20 years ago.

LETHBRIDGE.—Southern Alberta's crop acreage this year will be very considerably reduced from last year, according to estimates. Of the estimated acreage of 1,700,600 acres, 1,200,000 will be in wheat, 350,000 in oats, 65,000 in barley, 53,000 in flax. These figures cover the territory of the Southern Alberta division of the C.P.R.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—At the first sale of irrigated and Government improved land in the Osoyoos district, 23 parcels, each containing from 10 to 20 acres of irrigated land in the South Okanagan irrigated project, were purchased by returned soldiers. A total of \$71,668 was paid for their purchases.

—Mr. Henri Chodat, M.A., King Edward High School, Vancouver; Miss Mary Hamilton, Victoria High School; and Miss Pauline Ginburgher, M.A., University of B.C., have been selected to represent British Columbia in France next year. Scholarships worth \$1,200 for this purpose were voted by the Legislature last session.

VANCOUVER.—According to the report of the Harbour Board in 1920, 644,403 passengers passed in and out of the port, 50,300 being trans-Pacific passengers, and the remainder being on coastwise steamers. In the twelve months 11,449 coastwise steamers with a tonnage of 4,441,316 tons entered the harbour, whilst the deep sea tonnage reported included 336 ships with a net tonnage of 1,163,699. During the last three months of the year 136,000,000 feet of logs entered the harbour, and 25,000,000 ft. of lumber were exported by water. The coastwise imports during the last three months amounted to 226,334 tons, and exports 85,012 tons.

—According to reports Mr. H. J. Loughran, C.P.R. land agent, has received from the Columbia Valley, there is much activity in property sales in that district, and the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Ltd., reports that it is receiving many enquiries from the Old Country. The Poett place has been sold recently in England by General Poett. This property consists of more than 2,000 acres of fine range land and 100 acres ready for immediate cultivation. Capt. Rogerson has taken possession of the Kenward place, and Capt. A. H. McCarthy has purchased the Ellis and Stoddard property, and is negotiating for other land in the district, with the intention of establishing an up-to-date cattle ranch.

VERNON. Mr. R. G. Parkhurst, Vancouver, manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, which will shortly have ships operating from Vancouver to the Old Country, has visited the Okanagan, and discussed with fruit shippers plans for sending apples to the Old Country via the Panama Canal.

SPEAKER'S CHAIR FOR CANADA.

Presentation Ceremony at Ottawa—Important Speeches on Imperial Topics.

THE presentation of a replica of the Speaker's Chair in the British House of Commons to the Dominion House of Commons, the gift of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, was carried out at Ottawa on Friday of last week with such dignity of ceremonial as befitted the historical significance of the event (says Reuter's correspondent).

Members of the House were assembled in full attendance, and the Senators occupied their galleries, whilst the special and public galleries were crowded with enthusiastic spectators.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, ex-Speaker of the British House of Commons, who spoke briefly in English and in French, said he was there as an ambassador of the Parliamentary Association, the object of which was to promote intercourse and understanding amongst members of Parliament of the Empire. He was, he added, the bearer of their greetings and good wishes. After describing the Chair and explaining the inscription on it, Mr. Lowther proceeded to define its Imperial significance, and concluded his remarks as follows:—"It acknowledges in its presentation and its acceptance the great principle that the British people, whether in the United Kingdom or the Dominions, accept Parliamentary Government institutions as the best-known methods whereby a free people can govern themselves and whereby their aspirations and aversions can best be realised or removed."

The Hon. Edgar Rhodes, the Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, in accepting the gift, said:—"It has brought with it hallowed associations in being a replica of the Chair at Westminster, and a gift from our brother Parliamentarians across the sea. It will also be valued because it has been brought by one who has occupied the original with singular distinction during 16 years of stirring and epoch-making years in the history of Britain. As the years roll by new memories, traditions and sentiments will mingle with those of the far-off past, challenging and inspiring future generations to maintain those cherished institutions which through the centuries have been inseparably associated with this ancient seat of authority."

The Glory of the Empire.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, dwelling upon the significance of the gift, said:—"It will hold before our eyes through the long, and we hope unending, years of Parliamentary Government in Canada, the symbol of the great Mother of Parliaments of which ours is the offspring and replica. It is the peculiar glory of the Empire that she has given to her daughter nations the model, and to the world the example, of the popular institution of government by the people. The Chair embodies for us British institutions, and we are highly honoured by its presentation by such a distinguished Speaker as Mr. Lowther, through whom, and through Sir Howard d'Egville, we return our thanks to the Parliamentary Association. The Chair will be valued as we value the sense of fellow-citizenship in the British Empire which it is intended to express and ensure."

The Governor-General (the Duke of Devonshire), in an eloquent and inspiring speech, thanked the Commons for the privilege of being present on such an historic and significant occasion without encroaching upon the justly-guarded privileges and traditions of the House of Commons—an augury, he hoped, of the future cordial relations between his successors in office and members of the House of Commons. The ceremony, he continued, would hold an honoured place in their Parliamentary records. As a former member of the British House of Commons, the occasion was of special interest to him, and it was enhanced by the fact that the presentation was made with characteristic charm and grace by an old House of Commons friend and colleague of his.

Speeches were also made by Sir Robert Borden, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who spoke in French.

Mr. Lowther and the Conference.

The Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association entertained Mr. Lowther to a dinner on Saturday night, presided over by Mr. Rhodes, Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, and attended by 300 members of Parliament.

Mr. Lowther, referring to Imperial relations, said if any change were made it would be only on the demand of the Dominions themselves. The idea of an Imperial House of Commons had passed from the region of practical politics, but the question remained whether it was not possible for the Mother Country and the Dominions, by acting unitedly, to carry more weight in the world's councils than they could by acting separately.

Mr. Lowther quoted Mr. Balfour's remark at the League of Nations that he did not know whether he represented

Canada or not. This, said the ex-Speaker, was one of the things which must be settled. If the Dominions were to meet separately they might find their Empire divided against itself. Some question might arise in which the whole Empire was deeply interested, but of which all the Dominions might not take the same view. "Is the world to see the spectacle of the British Empire divided? Such would be a world-wide disaster. I venture, in the presence of the Prime Minister, who is shortly going to London, and speaking only for myself, to say that the question cannot be allowed to remain as it is." The Crown, the Privy Council, and occasional conferences of the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and Dominions were the only bonds of a constitutional character remaining, the real bond which kept us together being a common interest in the principles of liberty and justice.

Of the various solutions proposed, continued Mr. Lowther, the idea of an Imperial Parliament was acceptable neither to the electors of the United Kingdom nor to those of the Dominions. The general opinion of the man in the street in England was that a change should be made only at the demand of the Dominions. The question remained whether it was not possible, by acting together, to carry more weight in the world's councils than separately. Frequent meetings of the chief Ministers of the United Kingdom and Dominions might solve some of the difficulties—a sort of Imperial War Cabinet, with the War omitted—but the solution must come from the Dominions rather than from Downing Street.

Canada's Heart Still Beats True.

Mr. Meighen, in his reply, said he thought it inadvisable on this occasion to discuss the constitutional relations of the Empire or the present position of Canada in the League of Nations, but intimated that he could not see why there should be any uncertainty over the latter. That Canada's heart still beat true was sufficiently shown in 1914, when it was the true heart of Canada which responded, and it might be depended upon to do the same in future. There were occasionally in Canada movements which would relegate the Imperial links to oblivion, and these were allowed to go some lengths; but when they became serious they ran counter to the British sentiment of this country, and it was not British sentiment that went down.

Sir Robert Borden said that Mr. Lowther had wisely referred to the difficulties of the situation. He would be a bold man who would undertake to say what the final solution of the question of Imperial relations would be, and a timid man who would not say that a wise solution would one day be found. He was convinced that their greatest opportunity of exercising an influence for good lay before the people of Canada as an integral portion of the Empire. Canada stood more firmly and strongly than ever for union, which had brought to all parts of the Empire liberty, justice, and the full rights of British citizenship.

—* *—

CANADA'S FUTURE.

Sir Henry Drayton on the Needs of the Day

Sir Henry Drayton closed his Budget speech in the Dominion House of Commons as follows:—

"Mr. Speaker, we in Canada have a great task before us. The world is sadly out of tune. May we help in restoring harmony? Trust and confidence are sadly lacking. Class interests are advanced with selfish insistence. Unemployment is with us. Faith in our fellowmen is weakened. Doubt of the future is often voiced. And what is the trouble? The sun still shines—the rivers still sparkle—our lands are as great and as fruitful as ever—our resources just as vast. Shall it be said that the work and sacrifice of the past few years were in vain? That we Canadians of to-day do not think that that Canada for which so great a stream of heroic blood was shed—a Canada great enough to die for—is a country not worth living for? Living for Canada! Ah! To do that means living for and helping our fellow-Canadians; means the realisation that no real advantage can be taken by this class at the expense of that—that the wrong of one works to the injury of all—that Canada requires honest, clear thinking, and the abandonment of racial, class, and political prejudice—that our task is worthy of the efforts of a united Canada, and the best, unselfish, constant work of each and all of us. If we can but again renew faith—the one in the other, and in our country—live for Canada and in the faith of our forefathers, the future holds no shadows for Canada."

—* *—

Under the auspices of the British Empire Producers' Association, an Empire Agricultural Conference is to be held in London in July.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS AND
LAKES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.



ANDERSON LAKE, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SHEETS OF WATER IN
THE PROVINCE.



THE TONQUIN VALLEY



ON THE LINE OF THE KETTLE VALLEY RAILWAY.



Photographs]

THE VICTORIA



VIEWING THE GEIRIE RANGE.



YELLOWHEAD LAKE.



VIEW, LAKE LOUISE.



VIEW AT THE TIMBER-LINE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.



THE WAPTA FALLS, NEAR FIELD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA.

IN his narrative, Captain George Vancouver, in May, 1782, said of British Columbia:—"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted Nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which Nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain Vancouver's tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large.

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool—60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.



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British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century?

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS.

Some of the staple products are:

Agriculture, 1919	61,000,000
Forest, 1919	70,000,000
Minerals, 1918	41,782,474
Fish, 1917	21,518,595
Total Mineral product, including 1918	637,358,581

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW PRODUCTS.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed:

Wooden	90 ..	217,900 tons
Steel	31 ..	207,900 tons
	121 ..	425,800 tons

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUNDAMENTAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE.

Timber.—400,000,000,000 feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power.—24 hours' power, 3,000,000 h.p.

Iron.—Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.

Proved tonnage of 94 millions.

Estimated, 300 million.

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GOVERNMENT LIQUOR CONTROL.

The New Systems in Operation in Quebec and British Columbia.

GOVERNMENT liquor control systems came into operation at the beginning of May in the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia. Discussing these two systems, the *Ottawa Journal* says:—

In Quebec the new system is being introduced by the Legislature without reference to the people. The change was forced on the Province by the failure of the system that is being replaced, which permitted the free sale of beers and light wines and restricted the sale of spirituous liquors to licensed vendors on physicians' prescriptions. This system was abused in every direction from the first, and under it there has been very little control over the liquor traffic. In British Columbia the new order puts an end to a three years' period of prohibition. It has been reported that widespread boot-legging was one of the principal factors in inducing the people of the Province to vote for the sale of liquor by the Government when the question was submitted to them in a referendum last fall.

The Quebec and British Columbia systems of Government control are not identical. Both take the trade in liquor entirely into the hands of the Government, but there are some unique restrictions in the British Columbia measure. In Quebec, after May 1, any resident of the Province will be able to procure from Government liquor stores as much as one bottle a day of liquor. In British Columbia the purchaser and consumer of liquor is licensed, practically. Liquor will be sold, in certain quantities, only to persons 21 years of age holding permits. Permits for one year will cost residents of the Province \$5, and temporary permits good for two weeks will be issued to visitors for the same fee, while residents may have single-purchase permits for 50 cents. The single-purchase permit entitles the holder to two quarts of hard liquor or twelve quarts of malt liquor. Permits may not be transferred; and purchases can be made only with written orders accompanying permits.

The British Columbia law aims at entirely prohibiting drunkenness. Any person who drinks to excess, who injures his health or his fortune or the health, fortune or happiness of his family, will be liable to interdiction; his permit will be cancelled and the sale of liquor to him will be prohibited. It should be difficult for a person thus placed on the black list to secure liquor through others, for the person supplying it would be liable to punishment under the law. Drunkenness is not to be permitted in any public or private place, and no person is to give liquor to one who is intoxicated. Jail terms at hard labour, without the option of fines, will be the penalties for those who are convicted of selling liquor illegally.

The operation of the British Columbia system will be watched with particular interest from many quarters. Because of the experimental restrictions, it is expected to do more to eliminate the evils of the liquor traffic and promote temperance than the Quebec system.

Dealing with the law in Quebec, the *Montreal Gazette* says:—The law is not a prohibition measure. Under licence, in "taverns," it will permit the sale by the glass of beer up to 5 per cent. alcoholic strength, to be consumed on the premises. In restaurants, during meals and as part of meals, it will permit the sale of wines and beer, by the glass or bottle, to be consumed on the premises, the same rule applying to steamships and dining cars, during the serving of meals. In groceries or other shops the sale of beer will be allowed in quantities of not less than one bottle, but not to be drunk on the premises. Spirits and wines will only be sold direct to the consumers in the establishments of the new Liquor Commission, in quantities not in excess of one bottle. There will be no difficulty in getting beer, by the glass or the bottle, or beer or wine in restaurants, or brandy, whisky, etc., in limited quantity, at the commission stores. A persistent seeker, residing in a city, indeed, might obtain it in fairly large quantity. The presumption is that the demand for the stronger liquors will be checked, to some extent at least, by the fact that they will not be sold at every corner, and that the smallest quantity will cost a dollar or, perhaps, two. There will be little casual drinking of Scotch or its kind when acquaintances meet on the street. The consumption of beer will hardly be increased by the law; that of stronger beverages may be lessened.

— * * —

ALBERTA MINISTER AND CATTLE EMBARGO.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, is on his way to England, where he will support the movement for the removal of the cattle embargo.

Early in June (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) the Alberta Department of Agriculture will send 60 steers to Great Britain. Among them are steers fed by the College of Agriculture, which took many awards at the Guelph Fair last winter. Mr. Marshall is arranging that for a few days before being killed they will be on exhibition in Glasgow, and be inspected by British breeders, feeders, and stockmen. He declares that the removal of the embargo will solve the problem of the marketing of Alberta cattle. He emphasises the serious effects of the new American tariff, which practically excludes Canadian cattle from the United States, and disagrees with those who argue that the situation can be best met by finishing cattle in Canada and developing the chilled meat trade. Mr. Marshall expects to submit his evidence to the British Royal Commission.

— * * —

A total of 341,325 cases of supplies was sent overseas during the war by the Canadian Red Cross Society. The amount of money raised totalled \$9,000,000. Gifts to France in money amounted to nearly five million francs, in addition to 94,000 cases of supplies valued at nearly \$5,000,000.



THE EXHIBITION CAR OF THE CANADIAN EMIGRATION OFFICE ON THE ROAD AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Mr. Meighen's Imperialism.

"There is no mysticism or cant in Mr. Meighen's Imperialism. On that subject, as on all others, his views will stand the application of the common-sense test, for no man in public life has less use for clap-trap than the Prime Minister of Canada."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

The Speaker's Chair.

"In an age when it is fashionable to sneer at ceremony and ritual, there will be those perhaps who will see little but futile nonsense in the ceremony to be performed by ex-Speaker Lowther in presenting the Canadian Commons with a new Chair, but to those who understand and love the traditions of Parliament, who realise that the Speaker's Chair is the symbol of something worth-while in our British past, the ceremony will be one of significance and interest."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Canada's Status.

"So long as Canada is unable, as she is presently unable, to undertake the responsibilities of nationhood, what is the use of talking of a new status and of lucky numbers? Canada played a great part in the world war, but she is constitutionally exactly where she was before and where she is likely to remain. Until she is prepared and willing to alter that status by the one very grave step which alone can effect a change, and until she is sufficiently strong in population and in the development of her latent wealth to take that step, the less said about nationhood the better it will be. Even when grown to full stature the Canadian people will not, we believe, desire a different relation to the Empire than that of a Dominion with ample and adequate powers of self-government."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Dominions and Armaments.

"This is no time, therefore, to call upon the Dominions to increase their armaments either by land or sea. They have been almost as hard hit, both financially and economically, as the Motherland. They sacrificed to an appalling extent their men and their means and their future in what was primarily a European struggle. They have had enormous burdens laid on their shoulders, which will weigh down even their unborn children. Would it not be the part of highest wisdom to allow them the free breathing space they have won, to rest and recuperate? Canada, at all events, must rest. When she is again able we hope and believe she will be as willing as ever to enact her part in any common British cause. It is ill whipping a willing but exhausted horse. Canada cannot afford costly expenditures for either naval or army purposes at present. We hope and trust that this will be duly seen to by our delegates to the Conference."—*Nova Scotian* (Halifax).

The Dry and the Moist.

"Some folk would say the dry and the wet. But wet is too strong a word. While there is to be much dryness there is also to be some moisture, but hardly enough to justify recognition of a class as 'the wets.' There is to be really no wet territory in Canada. That which is not dry is merely moist."—*Journal of Commerce*.

Where Britain Stands.

"The people of Great Britain will not abandon democracy, but they will keep it in safe channels. They will be ruled by a representative Parliament chosen under free voting conditions by a majority of the electors. They will fight, and fight resolutely, rather than submit to revolutionary measures and methods."—*St. John Telegraph*.

Short and Sweet.

"Toronto wants a hook on the back of its street cars for baby carriages. One hook might do for Toronto. Quebec would want a trailer."—*Calgary Herald*.

"In one respect Canada seems in a better position than the United States. We have one railway that admits that it is paying its way."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

"We must tax ourselves to the limit, guarding only against the stifling of industry. This is understood. In no other way can we reach a condition of stable prosperity."—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

"Ottawa does well in the way of musical and dramatic efforts. It is good to learn that we are not lagging behind in painting. It is a creditable thing that a city of this size should be able to present an exhibition."—*Ottawa Journal*.

OVERSEAS BOOKING OFFICES.

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CAMPING OUT IN ONTARIO.—I.

A Fishing and Shooting Trip. By F. V. Williams (in "Rod and Gun in Canada.")

FROM Woodstock, Ontario, to Metagama, a "flag stop" on the Canadian Pacific Railway—the old reliable road that girdles the earth—is a little over twenty-four hours' ride, a change in Toronto, another at Sudbury, and a short ride after that you are at Metagama. This same ride from Sudbury to Metagama proved a very interesting part of the trip, as the conductor and one of the trainmen very kindly pointed out places of interest along the line—one spot in particular where a large mass of rock stood boldly out against the blue of the sky, and where a few days previously a big deer had stood and watched the train roll past on its way to Vancouver, the while passengers and trainmen admired the big fellow silhouetted against the blaze of a rising sun.

At Metagama, Mr. M. U. Bates met Jack and me—Jack, by the way, is a white collie, who has been as far west and north as the lakes north of the Canadian National at Collins on that line, and as far east as Algonquin Park, and this trip he is my only companion. Mr. Bates is the C.P.R. agent at

leading up to it, the track of moose. Two moose had actually walked up the trail a short distance directly in front of the cabin, after crossing the creek. The tracks were probably a week old, but gave you an introduction to the country that made you feel as if you had really arrived in a game section. With any imagination at all you would know that something, which would make the average horse look small, made those tracks.

A bit of lunch disposed of, and Bates took us out and showed us the various trails and a general idea where they led to, and in the midst of which we ran on to partridge, a half dozen or more of them. The season still lacked a few days of being open, but there is no open season for the camera, and an hour was wasted snap-shooting at them. Then there was a beaver dam, and a place where a black bear had marched off with beaver, trap and all. After travelling a short distance he tore the beaver from the trap and made off to the thick "jack pine" jungle where he was safe from pursuit.



GETTING THE CANOES READY.

Metagama, and also the owner of the finest kennel of real born-and-bred-in-the-open hunting Airedales in Ontario, but we will mention these wonderful dogs later.

As we remarked before, Mr. Bates met us and made us feel at home at once. After being introduced to Mrs. Bates, and that lady kindly furnishing us with a splendid lunch, we went out and set to at the business of getting our Lakefield canoe out of its crate and ready to start. A regular natural canal leads almost to the back door of Metagama station.

Mr. Bates led the way in his canoe, and the first lap of the journey was simply following the windings and twistings of this little canal; perfectly smooth water, practically no current. We made time as easily as on the lakelets in the city parks, and in a short time we emerged on to Larkin or Metagama lake, lying parallel with the C.P.R. tracks at this place; and now the breeze that we could not feel in the sheltered waters of the little canal we had just left, freshened up, and as it was directly in our backs, we travelled the length of this lake with less effort than the first part of the journey. At the end of the lake we passed under the C.P.R. trestle, out through a big bend in the Spanish River that resembles a small lake, with rapids at the upper end and the river flowing out again a half mile beyond. A turn to the left and we again entered a natural canal waterway, this one as large again as the first. Again we passed under the C.P.R. track, and then were on the last half of our journey. The shore line of this canal is lined with swamp grass for miles; we saw beaver signs aplenty, freshly-peeled sticks floating about in a dozen places, and muskrats swimming across our bows as the canoes glided silently along.

At last the first portage was reached, and, joy of joys! there was water enough to get the canoes through without unloading. Five minutes more of the paddle, and we arrived at the second and last portage, where we had to unload our canoes and make a regular job of it. However, the portage was short, and ten minutes beyond lay our destination—a little cabin on the hill above the canal, and, in the trail

The time passed quickly, and Bates had to return to Metagama. We travelled together to the first portage, where he left his canoe, and, as he turned the last bend, he raised his paddle in the air as a farewell.

As we have mentioned before, the distance from this portage to the cabin was not very great—ten minutes' paddling would do the trick, and, as the water was practically landlocked, one wondered if there were fish in that tiny stretch of water, but right off a big black rock the dark-amber coloured water looked as if it might contain fish. It was deep here, and one paddled along expecting a "strike" that did not materialise. That settled it, that was about the best place in that part of the water.

There's a tug at the line, and, splash! Kersouse! a pike comes half out of the water and falls back, and you see a glint of red at his jaw. That's why your line is slack. Now you reel in for dear life. Mr. Pike is fighting good—these fellows in the cold waters of the north at this time of year give you sport as well as meat. In five minutes you have him in the canoe, much to the curiosity of Jack, who can hardly keep his place, he is so curious to examine that flopping creature in the fish box in front of him. Satisfied now that the fish were there right in front of the door whenever wanted, we went back to the cabin to set things to rights.

(To be continued.)

Another canoeing photograph (also from the "Canadian Illustrated Monthly") appears as a frontispiece.

— * * —

About 50 Manitoba school teachers, together with some 250 others from all parts of Canada, will sail by the s.s. *Tunisian* from Montreal for Glasgow on July 2, on a two months' tour of the British Isles and the battle fields of the Continent. The tour is being arranged by Mr. F. G. Ney, of Winnipeg, honorary organiser for the Overseas Education League.

NEW GRAND TRUNK DIRECTORS.

The Government Appointees.

The Government (says a Reuter's Ottawa cablegram of last Saturday's date) has nominated the following to be directors of the Grand Trunk Railway in accordance with the recent legislation regarding the management of this railway:—

Sir Joseph Flavelle (Toronto).

Mr. Howard G. Kelley (Montreal).

Mr. A. J. Mitchell (Toronto).

Mr. E. L. Newcombe (Ottawa).

Mr. J. W. Dupuis (Montreal).

This Board will be a temporary one preparatory to the unified management of all the Canadian Government Railways, when a permanent Board will be appointed to manage the consolidated system.

Sir Joseph Flavelle is president of the William Davies Co., Ltd., export bacon curers, and of the National Trust Co.; vice-president of the Robert Simpson Co.; and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mr. H. G. Kelley is the president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and was chairman of the Committee of Management appointed on May 21, 1920, under agreement with the Dominion Government.

Mr. A. J. Mitchell is vice-president of the Canadian National Railways.

Mr. E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., is Deputy Minister of Justice, and has served on a number of important committees.

It is understood (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway appointed by the Government will be influential in effecting closer co-operation between the Grand Trunk and the present national system. Later, when the Grand Trunk is merged with the other national railways, a new board to operate all the railways under Government control will be appointed. There is reason to believe that not only new directors but important new permanent officials will be selected by the Government.

—* *—

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF RAILWAY WAGES.

Notice has been delivered to the Canadian Railway Association that the companies desire a general revision of wages and working conditions (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Owing to the international organisation of railway labour, wage increases granted under the Adamson Act and the McAdoo Award and the award of the United States Railway Labour Board extended to Canada. Simultaneously with revision agreements in the United States, similar action is required by the Canadian railways.

The general feeling is that wages and freight rates in Canada are excessive, but no considerable reduction of freight rates is possible until wages have been readjusted. Owing to slackness of business the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Point St. Charles will be closed till June 1, the Angus shops at Montreal for a period not determined, and the Western shops of the Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg until June 1, when a 5½ days' week will be established. Six thousand workers at the railway shops will be temporarily affected.

It is anticipated that any reduction of wages or changes of working conditions accepted by the unions in the United States will be also accepted in Canada.

—* *—

"WELL, AND VERY HAPPY."

The following letter has been received by the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, from a lady who went out to Saskatchewan through his office:—

"I am glad to say we are keeping well and very happy. I am just busy all the time helping the doctors, and Dr. W.— is a real friend; really, we have made friends everywhere, and feel quite at home. Jack is busy seeding, and has grown quite tall and brown, and Mr. H.— seems quite proud of him; it's a real home to us both. I hope this will find you well also at your home, and kindest regards to all at the Church Army. Some day in the future we hope to see you all and thank you personally for all you did for us, and we will let you know from time to time how we are getting on. Thanks so much for remembering us. It's lovely weather here now; the prairie is covered with early flowers."

—* *—

Mr. Tracey Mathewson, of the Associated Screen News, who filmed the tour of the Prince of Wales in Canada, has arrived in London, and during his stay in England will take some special films for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When the Canadian Pacific liner *Minnedosa* sailed from Liverpool for Canada on Friday of last week she had a complete complement of stewards. On Tuesday, the day after the *Minnedosa* arrived, 100 of the stewards resigned their articles. Before Wednesday night the number necessary to replace them had been engaged. With the exception of 10, all were members of the union.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S SPEECH.

Correspondence with Sir E. Mackay Edgar.

Following upon Lord Northcliffe's statement, in his recent speech to the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association of the United States and of the Canadian Dry Goods Association, that "practically the whole of American hostility to Great Britain's alleged attitude in regard to oil is based upon the statement of a second-rate financier, not of English birth," Sir Edward Mackay Edgar issued a writ for slander and libel against his lordship.

The following correspondence has ensued:—

Lord Northcliffe to Sir E. Mackay Edgar.

"DEAR SIR EDWARD MACKAY EDGAR,—I have to-day heard, in the course of a journey in the North, of your objection to some remarks of mine at a dinner to the Canadian and American Dry Goods delegates on the subject of Anglo-American relations some weeks ago.

"From the way in which I hear these remarks were received in the United States and Canada I realise that they were unwise and unwarranted.

"I hasten to express my sincere regret that any words of mine should have given offence to you and your associates and be misinterpreted on either side of the Atlantic. Had I known at the time I would have sent you this unqualified retraction then.

"Your position is such, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic, that no encomium from me is necessary, but in order that no further misconception should remain I am forwarding this sincere and hearty expression of regret to leading Canadian and American newspapers and also my own publications in which the speech appeared."

Sir E. Mackay Edgar to Lord Northcliffe.

"DEAR LORD NORTHCLIFFE,—I have read with pleasure your 'unqualified retraction' of the 'unwise and unwarranted' references to myself which you made in public on May 3, and I note your 'sincere and hearty expression of regret' that they should have slipped from you. Allow me to say, in reply, that your large and complete apology and withdrawal are accepted in the spirit in which they are offered.

"You will, I am sure, be the first to recognise that, responsible as I am for a great variety of undertakings in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world—undertakings representing hundreds of millions of paid-up capital—I was bound in the interests of my associates and of my firm, quite apart from my own feelings, to take whatever legal steps were open to me.

"You will also, I am equally confident, agree that to refer slightly to a Canadian-born British subject as 'not of English birth' was something that could not but be deeply resented both by the person thus stigmatised and by all his Canadian fellow-countrymen. So far, however, as an ample apology and retraction can minimise the damage done, I gladly admit that by your letter you have done all in your power to make amends."

It is understood that with the publication of the latter letter the incident is regarded as closed, and the libel suit initiated by Sir E. Mackay Edgar is at an end.

—* *—

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The Lyceum Club, which is such an active centre of women's practical energy, held a dinner of its "Agricultural and Horticultural Circle" this week, under the chairmanship of Miss Binnie Clark, whose agricultural enterprise in Canada is so well known.

Dr. Lilius Hamilton, the warden of Studley College, spoke of the success which women had achieved in training themselves as professional horticulturists, and expressed the opinion that there was no course of professional training which, in comparison with its cost and shortness of study, offered as good rewards as that of the trained horticulturist.

Among other speakers, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., spoke most ably and trenchantly in regard to the importance of the Empire to the farmer and of the farmer to the Empire, and he urged that public opinion should be more interested and informed in the direction of much closer co-partnership between the Dominions and the Mother Country, so that the Mother Country should, as soon as possible, become entirely secured for its necessary food supplies within the British Dominions.

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Mineralogists despatched by the Quebec Government to Kazubazua, where a gold find was recently reported, state that there is no trace of gold, and that the geological formations are entirely unmineralised.

Sir George Foster announces that the British Government have arranged with their Consuls throughout the world to act in co-operation with Canada in trade matters (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Central News*); consequently, the Dominion will not adopt the suggestion to send trade agents to the United States.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Landmark."

The May number of the *Landmark*, the journal of the English-speaking Union, contains a vivid impression, by Ignatius Phayre, of the forceful personality of the new American Ambassador, "who now comes among us intent upon Anglo-Saxon peace and progress and hand-in-hand co-operation the whole world over"—the ideal for which the E.-S.U. exists. Another article dealing with America's new administration is contributed by John L. Balderston, who writes on "President Harding's Cabinet," and indicates some of the difficulties with which it may be faced; while "An American Newspaper Man" (Hal O'Flaherty) makes some "Reflections on the Irish Problem"; and James F. Muirhead, in the first article of a new series entitled "A Tour of Great Britain," furnishes, for the convenience of Dominion and American visitors, some most useful information on "London and the Home Counties." There are also articles on "The Danger to Fish and Bird Life from Oil-driven Ships," by Sir Arthur E. Shipley, G.B.E., F.R.S.; "Manhattan in the 'Nineties," by Hugh Harting; and "My Old English Herb-Garden," by Eleanor Sinclair Rohde; while "The Progress of the English-speaking World" discusses the chief questions of the day; and "The Month's Cartoons" show the trend of public opinion.

"Sperling's Journal."

In *Sperling's Journal* the editorial comment is devoted to the industrial situation, particularly the increasing difficulty experienced by Trade Union leaders in controlling their men. J. Ellis Barker, discussing the same topic in "British Trade Unionism and Revolution," holds that the revolutionary element has captured the Trade Union machinery, but that the vast majority of the British working men are "as moderate and as patriotic as are the British aristocracy." Hartley Withers writes on "The Value of Goodwill" as a business asset, and Lindsay Basford on "France: Her Position and Prospects."

"World's Work."

The serious question of existing difficulties between Capital and Labour very appropriately form the subject of two important articles in the May *World's Work*. "Playing with Revolution" is an able attempt to make a just and impartial statement of the case as regards the miners' strike, and to show what proportion of the blame lies with the three parties involved—the Government, the mineowners and the miners; while "Jack Screw," himself a workman, pleads the cause of the workers, points to the ever-present dread of unemployment as being at the root of lessened production, and demonstrates the necessity for "Reform of Workshop Life from Within." "The Red Indians of Canada" is contributed by Robert J. Arnott (assistant editor of *Canada*), who describes the characteristics and manner of life of these people, and shows the rapid progress they have made, until now, from being wards of the State, they are to enjoy all the privileges and responsibilities of full Canadian citizenship. The article, which is illustrated with numerous photographs, also alludes to the fine record of the Redskins' gallantry and prowess in the Great War. Under the title, "England—The Land of Opportunity," E. T. Raymond writes on to-day's ever-widening scope for self-advancement, and proposes to illustrate his theories in a series of character sketches of self-made men, beginning next month with Lord Leverhulme. Among the other more important articles in this particularly excellent number are "A Week with Harding at the White House," a personal study of the character, capabilities and political convictions of the new President, by William H. Crawford; "The New American Ambassador," by the Editor, a biographical and character sketch of Col. Harvey; and "The Empire of Ethiopia," by Truman H. Talley, an account

of a movement by the negro peoples towards the establishment of a Negro Empire in Africa. A variety of other subjects of present-day interest are also ably dealt with, and there are many excellent illustrations.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending May 14.

Canadian Northern.—\$1 173,900; decrease, \$47,900.

Canadian Pacific.—\$2,954,000; decrease, \$622,000.

Grand Trunk.—£266,160; increase, £4,491.

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BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The quarterly *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* contains reports of recent investigations at the Institute on cotton-growing in Rhodesia, the cultivation of beans in Burma and Assam, the feeding value of the pods and seeds of *Prosopis stephaniana*, the commercial utilisation of perilla seed, the oil of South African marula nuts, Ceara rubber from the Sudan, and vegetable and mineral sources of alkali salts in Nigeria. General articles deal with the production of tea in the Empire, and its relation to the tea trade of the world, and the present position of the camphor industry. Among the other features are notes on various subjects and on recent progress in agriculture and the development of national resources.

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MILLIONS OF FISH FRY.

Nearly 247 millions of whitefish fry were distributed this spring by Federal fish hatcheries operating on the shores of the Great Lakes. Of this number, close on 13 million were transferred to British Columbia waters, and the balance were released in the Great Lakes. About 5½ millions of herring fry were also released, making a total distribution of 252 millions.

WARNING AGAINST OIL SPECULATION.

A statement issued by the Department of Mines, Ottawa, says the present indications are that the reported discovery of oil below Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River, may prove to be one of the outstanding events of the mining industry of Canada.

Officials of the Department, however, ever, say: "The indiscriminate purchase of stock in many of the mushroom oil companies that are being formed with the avowed purpose of acquiring petroleum claims in the Mackenzie River basin cannot be commended. Prospecting for oil under the best conditions is extremely hazardous, and only trained geologists can properly carry out such work. The haphazard staking of claims for speculative purposes is to be discouraged, and it will likely be found later on that the great majority of these claims acquired merely in the hope that they could be turned over to companies prepared to sink wells will be left on the hands of the speculators with resultant heavy loss to the unfortunate stock holders."

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A HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL.

A useful "Handbook of Travel and Overseas Information" has been issued by the British Passenger Agents' Association. Besides general information concerning travel and emigration, it gives particulars of openings for settlers in Canada, and contains a number of short articles of interest to would-be emigrants. These include: "Hints for Travellers, Sportsmen, and Settlers in Canada," by Sir George McLaren Brown; "Hints for Women Settlers," by Lady McLaren Brown; "Canada via Panama Canal," by Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith; "Nova Scotia," by Mr. John Howard; "Quebec," by Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier; and "Newfoundland," by Capt. Victor Gordon.

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THE GOLD COAST AT ISLINGTON.

The Government of the Gold Coast, having decided to participate in the International Rubber and Tropical Products Exhibition, opening next week at the Agricultural Hall, has put forth no inconsiderable efforts to give the people at home a striking idea of the wealth, natural beauty and resources of this Colony.

Very few are aware that nearly half the world's cocoa supply comes from the Gold Coast. Consequently, cocoa and cocoa products will play a prominent part in the show. After cocoa comes gold, which yields a million and a half sterling, and this will be illustrated by models of the Ashanti mines, ores, nuggets, gold-dust and ingots, besides native gold ornaments and jewellery. Then come mahogany and other woods, already a great commercial asset. A few weeks ago two mighty trees at Dunquah were felled especially for the purposes of this Exhibition, and their huge boles will form the portals to the "compound," which will be bordered by twenty lofty palm trees. In the centre will be a temple of mahogany, with a golden dome surmounted by a golden elephant. Huge coloured Chief's umbrellas or canopies will flank the temple. Within will be shown a model, lit by electricity, of the port of Accra during the busy cocoa shipping season. Around will be exhibited more than one hundred different agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including rubber, cotton, copra, kola, palm oil, shea butter, ground nuts, coffee, sugar cane, fibre kapok, cassava, guinea corn, tobacco and rice.

Visitors may also see a highly effective series of large new photographs of scenes and scenery in the Colony, whose area is about equivalent to that of Great Britain, although the population is less than two millions. Vivid native fabrics of cotton, linen and silk and specimens of pottery and native craftsmanship (including the famous Ashanti stools) will also be on view.

A beautifully designed medallion in chocolate, commemorating last year's record production of 200,000 tons of cocoa, is to be presented to each visitor.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) \$169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 103½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 66½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 70½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 67½; 4 p.c. Stock, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 92½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1928, 83½; 4 p.c., 1949, 77.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 75; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 63½; 3 p.c., 1947, 57½.
Nova Scotia.—3 p.c., 1949, 56.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 86½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 64½; 4 p.c., 1888, 87½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—5 p.c., 1933-44, 81½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 83½.
Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 90.
Gtr. Winnipeg Water.—4½ p.c., 1954, 78½.
Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1933, 71; 3 p.c. Perm., 50½; 4 p.c., 1932, 79; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 76; Maisonneuve, 4½ p.c., 1949-50, 71½; 5 p.c., 1952-3, 92.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 58; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 65.
N. Battleford.—5½ p.c., 1943-53, 65.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 60½.
Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 80; 5 p.c., 1932-43, 77.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 93½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 84½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 83.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 79½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 77.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 59; 5 p.c., 1962, 70.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 95½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 75½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 73; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 65½; 4 p.c., 1951-2, 63½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 66; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 79.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 80.
Algoma Cent.—Stamped, 5 p.c., 11.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 75½.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—7½.
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 62½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 66½.
Can. Northern.—Ont., 4 p.c. Perp., 54; Pac., 4 p.c., 69½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 77½; 4 p.c. Perp., 56½; 3 p.c., 1953, 54½; 4 p.c. Sask., 65½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 64; 4 p.c., 1934, 83½; 5 p.c. Inc., 32½; 5 p.c. Land, 95.
Can. Pacific.—142; 4 p.c. Pref., 60½; Spec. Inc., 6 p.c., 10-yr. Notes, 119.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 64½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 67.
Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c., 79½; Sask., 78½; 3 p.c., 61½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 62½; 4 p.c. Debs., 46½.
Grand Trunk.—92½; 4 p.c. Guar., 61½; 1st Pref., 40½; 2nd Pref., 29; 3rd Pref., 12½; Borrd. Perp., 5 p.c., 76½; Perp., 4 p.c., 61½.
Gt. West Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 74; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct. 21, 97½.
Manitoba, S.W.—5 p.c., 104.

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers. Our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at *Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco*, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

New Brunswick.—Perp., 4 p.c., 63.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 75½.
Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 54.
Quebec Cent.—5 p.c. 3rd M. Bds., 74.
St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 63½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland.—5 p.c., 82½; 2nd Debs., 103.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pfd. Ord., 10/6.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—40½.
Can. Land.—3/8.
Hudson's Bay.—7 1/32; Pref., 80/-.
San Antonio.—6 p.c., 21½.
Trust & Loan of Can.—13/-.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 51.
Dom. Steel Corp.—Ord., 42; 6 p.c. Pf., 66.
Nova Scotia.—6 p.c. Deb., 65.
Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 103.
Western Can. Coll.—6 p.c. Debs., 94½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—34½; Pref., 75½.
B.C. Elec.—Def. Ord., 51½; Pref. Ord., 53½;
5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 53½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c., 72.
Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 107½.
Cities Service.—5 p.c. Debs. A., 148.
Kaministiquia.—Cap., 95.
Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 123½; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 104½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 76½.
Vancouver Power.—55.

Mines.

Kirkland Props.—10/6.
Mining Corp. of Can.—5/10½.
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 25/3; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 17/3; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 13/3; 5 p.c. Mort. Debs., 82.
Nipissing.—20/3.

Miscellaneous.

B.C. Breweries.—71.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—8/1½; 7 p.c. Pref., 10/6.
Can. Car. & Foundry.—7 p.c. Pref., 59½.
Can. Steamships.—Com., 30; Voting, 28½.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc., 9½;
Com., 10½d.; Def. Int. Warrant, 50.
Furness Withy.—23/3.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—17/1½; Pref., 17/3.
Marconi of Can.—8/9.
Penmans.—5 p.c. Gl'd. Bds., 94½.

Building and engineering operations in Canada showed greatly increased activity during April, when contracts were awarded to a value of \$21,622,000, compared with \$10,256,700 in March, \$17,641,000 in February, and \$8,947,500 in January.

Having secured control of an entire lake of sodium sulphate or Glauber's salt, discovered in 1919 by two oil prospectors just across the Saskatchewan-Alberta border line, a Calgary company, headed by Mr. William Livingstone, is now in possession of what is said to be the largest Glauber's salt deposit on this continent, and the second largest in the world.

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Maritime Oilfields.—The accounts for 1920 show a net profit of £5,847, in which is included the company's share of dividends (still to be declared) of 6 per cent., less tax, on the 6 per cent. Preference shares, and 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares of New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Ltd. (see elsewhere), which the directors of that company recommend. Subject to the payment of these dividends, the directors of the Maritime Oilfields recommend a dividend of 8 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares (against 9 per cent. for the previous fifteen months), carrying forward £1,096, against £793 brought in.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—During the year 1920 the following sales were made:—Ordinary land sales, 4,694 acres for \$60,389 (average per acre, \$12.86); mineral sale, 20 acres for \$500 (average, \$25). This compares with the following for 1919: Ordinary, 10,849 acres for \$124,127 (average, \$11.44); land reserved for town sites, but not subdivided, 361 acres for \$10,758 (average, \$29.79); town sites, 8 lots for \$950 (average per lot, \$118.75). Although the area of ordinary land sold was less than in 1919, there was a satisfactory increase of \$1.42 per acre in the average price realised. Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, the company's agents in Winnipeg, have remitted £12,000 in cash to this side, against £25,000 in 1919. During the year two dividends have been paid, amounting together to 1s. 3d. per share, less tax, and since closing the accounts one dividend of 9d. per share, less tax, has been paid on account of the current year. The profit on the year's operations was £8,250, against £11,286 for 1919.

New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields.—The gross revenue from all sources for the year 1920 was £39,540, against £40,773 for the previous seventeen months, while the net profit, after making provision for income-tax and corporation profits tax liability to April 5, 1921, and after debiting against revenue all well sinking and deepening costs, appears as £16,543, against £18,670. The directors have placed £8,764 (against £15,235 a year ago) to general depreciation fund, raising same to £30,000, and they recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, carrying forward £14,950, against £17,811 brought in. Out of the profits of the previous seventeen months a dividend of £10 6s. 8d. per cent. was paid on the Preference shares (completing the payment to December 31, 1919, and wiping off arrears), and a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. During the year one entirely new oil well (No. 54) was successfully drilled in the Stony Creek field to a depth of 2,745 ft., and is now proving to be the most productive on the field. Another new well (No. 55) was started, but in consequence of the unusually hard nature of the strata encountered drilling was suspended at the close of last season at 241 ft. The drilling of this well will be proceeded with during 1921. Three of the existing gas wells were deepened to known horizons, and by this means there has been brought in additional gas with an initial flow of over 5,000,000 cub. ft. per day.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Wednesday, June 1.

Ticket Day. Pay Day.
Tues., June 14. Wednesday, June 15.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has been no increase of vigour among general markets on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and while some of the investment groups have shown to advantage, and the success of further new issues has indicated that capital is available for security purposes in some directions, general business of a semi-speculative character is at a standstill. Rather firmer monetary conditions, Egyptian unsettlement, and the continued trouble in regard to Silesia have been factors of restriction, and for the moment have offset the gradually brightening coal labour outlook.

Gilt-edged securities have displayed a good deal of strength from time to time, and on balance are higher. There has been little doing among home rails, pending a coal settlement, but their tone has been steady. Argentine rails continue to show pronounced direction, and Mexican rails together with other Mexican securities after an improvement are reactionary on the hitch in the negotiations for American "recognition" of the new Mexican Government. Continental loans have also turned weaker in sympathy with the exchanges, following upon a moderate advance. Mines have lacked sustained activity. De Beers are steadier after a further setback. The oil share market is still resting, and quotations are easier on balance. Rubbers remain flabby with the raw material. Industrials rule rather better on the labour outlook.

Among Canadian securities business has been light and features have been few. Dominion gilt-edged issues have held their ground, the Fours remaining at 75 and the 4½ per cents. at 92. Municipal bonds are about the same.

In the railroad list Canadian Pacifics are weaker at 142 in sympathy with Wall Street. Grand Trunk issues have been fairly firm, the market rather benefiting from the publication of the new directors appointed to the Board by the Canadian Government. The Guaranteed Fours at 61 are 2 up, and junior stocks are ½ to ¼ better.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, after some fluctuation, have advanced to 7 on inside buying, being assisted by rumours of oil discoveries on the company's territory. Lower-priced land shares hold steady.

As regards industrials, Dominion Steels have fallen 2 to 40½. Canadian Cars are unchanged, but the Pref. at 61½ is 4 weaker. Lake Superiors at 10½ and Canadian General Electrics at 122½ remain steady. Canada Cement issues have not varied. Shawinigan Water at 120½ is 2 down.

There was a good rise in Brazil Tractions at one time, but the quotation is slightly under best at 35.

Mexican traction senior issues mark occasional falls of ½ to 1.

Canadian silver-mining shares show little change, but Mining Corp. of Canada shares at 5s. 9d. have lost the turn.

British Controlled Oilfields have remained a good market on rumours of oil strikes in Ecuador.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, May 12.

Towards the end of last week a very marked improvement commenced, and in fairly broad and active trading advances were numerous, in spite of the discouraging influence exerted by the publication of the forecast of the Rirdon Co.'s circular letter to its shareholders. Apparently the company finds itself in the unfortunate position of having a large excess of current liabilities over current assets just when large working capital is specially needed, and the company needs to find at least \$5,500,000 by June 1. To secure this the directors are negotiating a sale of first mortgage bonds, and are asking the shareholders to subscribe an issue of \$5,000,000 10-yr. 8 per cent. mortgage and collateral trust bonds at 90 and accrued interest, carrying a bonus of 75 per cent. of 7 per cent. cumulative convertible second preferred shares, which have been surrendered for this purpose by the holders.

Commencing this week the general improvement has been well continued. Publication of the new Budget proposals has cleared one bogey out of the way, and the general opinion seems to be that taxation prospects might have been much worse. National Breweries shares have, naturally, been directly affected by the removal of the 30 per cent. tax on beer, and the stock has been very active, advancing strongly despite a plentiful supply being apparently available. The pulp and paper stocks seem to be little, if at all, affected by the prospect of the strike announced for yesterday. The group, as a whole, has been strong, with prices advancing. A number of the companies would not be affected by the strike, and, as many publishers are said to have two months' stocks of newsprint on hand, a short interval during which these stocks would be reduced would probably be considered not an unmitigated evil. Anyway, yesterday Brompton, the Spanish Rivers, and Abitibi all improved, as well as Laurentide, which latter, being in Quebec, would not be affected by the strike. Rirdon also turned upward again, gaining two points. The new issue of 8 per cent convertible 20 yr. mortgage bonds of the Brompton Co. are being offered by Messrs. Greenshields & Co. for subscription at 99 and accrued interest. Steamships has been variable, but the improved price of the stock seems to reflect more confidence that the preferred dividend will be maintained. The financial statement for 1920, now available, shows, as anticipated, satisfactory earnings, but a considerable impairment of the working capital position.

Yesterday Dominion Textile was again notable for a rise of 3½ points, and among the steels Dominion Steel advanced 2½. The public utility group were quiet but firm. Toronto Railway advancing a point.

Among closing prices yesterday, Abitibi was 37; Asbestos, 63; Atlantic Sugar, 31½; Brompton, 36½ x d.; Can. Car, 30. Pref. 58½; Cement, 53½; Pref. 89 x d.; Steamships, 25. Pref. 53½; Dom. Bridge, 77 x d.; Dom. Glass, 57. Pref. 81; Dom. Steel, 38; Dom. Textile, 126½; Laurentide, 92½; Montreal Power, 85 x d.; National Breweries, 51½;

Price Bros., 37; Quebec Rly., 26; Rirdon 25. Pref. 34½; Shawinigan, 103½; Spanish River, 75½; Pref. 81; Steel of Canada, 58; Pref. 90; Toronto Rly., 71½; Wayagamack, 71; Winnipeg Rly., 41.

Among the bank stocks Commerce is 187; Merchants, 173½; Montreal, 205; Nova Scotia, 254½; Royal, 204½; Union, 154.

Shareholders of the Consolidated Smelting and Refining Co. are encouraged by the news from Nelson, B.C., that the tonnage of ore received so far this year at Trail is 50 per cent. in excess of the tonnage last year; this increase in production is accompanied by an equally favourable announcement of an advance of .85 cents per lb. in the price of lead in the U.S. An increase of ½ cent per lb. on the company's combined output of lead and zinc would, it is stated, represent an increase of \$500,000 in the company's earnings, or 5 per cent. on its capital.

It is announced that the Dominion Securities Corporation have already placed in the hands of investors most of the \$1,500,000 of bonds of the Greater Winnipeg Water District for which they recently were the successful tenderers. Another announcement from Toronto is that the recent offering of \$5,000,000 6 per cent. 15-yr. bonds of the Province of Ontario was so quickly absorbed that the Provincial Treasurer has consented to the sale of \$10,000,000 more. The syndicate handling the bonds, which is composed of Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Æmilus Jarvis & Co., and the Dominion Securities Corporation, are offering the bonds at 99.50 and interest.

* *

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—March earnings, \$181,344; increase, \$41,303.

British Columbia Breweries.—Total sales for March, \$146,299, a decrease of \$17,363; net profit, \$45,448, a decrease of \$14,785.

Anglo-Newfoundland Development.—Accounts to August 31, 1920, show profit, less depreciation, interest on loans, etc., £165,559. After providing for Debenture stock interest and sinking fund there remains a credit balance of £195,561, inclusive of £64,616 brought in.

British Foreign and Colonial Corporation.

—The accounts for 1920 show a profit of £44,197; available, with £4,158 brought in, £48,355. A further dividend of 4 1-6 per cent. has been declared, making 7½ per cent.; and £15,000 is carried to general reserve and £5,230 forward.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Guaranteed stock will be closed from June 3 to 30, inclusive, for the payment of the dividend guaranteed by the Canadian Government in accordance with the agreement approved by the proprietors on February 19, 1920. Warrants for the dividend accrued to June 30, 1921, will be forwarded on that date to holders registered June 3, 1921.

Trust and Loan of Canada.—The net profits for the year ended March 31 amounted to £111,026 (against £118,575 for 1919-20), from which £15,013 has been placed to the statutory reserve fund. The Board recommend a balance dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a bonus of ½ per cent., both tax free, on the paid-up capital, making 6½ per cent. for the year, compared with 15 per cent. for the previous year on the capital as it stood before the reorganisation of May, 1920. The carry-forward is increased from £5,562 to £13,915.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

The annual financial statement of the Canada Steamship Lines shows, as has been anticipated, or, indeed, announced, that the company very well maintained its earnings in 1920. Total income, indeed, at \$20,248,610 shows an increase of \$5,008,000 over that for 1919 and of \$6,154,000 as compared with 1918. Expenses, however, also increased so much that the net income for the year was \$4,027,273, or \$553,000 less than in 1918. After paying all charges and preferred dividends the balance of earnings applicable to the common stock was \$1,057,772, representing 8.81 per cent. on the \$12,000,000 of common stock outstanding. After payment of 7 per cent. for the year on the common stock, the balance from the year's earnings was \$217,772. Sale of surplus assets realised \$1,628,464, and these two amounts added to the previous surplus bring the balance at credit of profit and loss account up to the large total of \$8,611,147.

* * *

While this shows that the dividends—even the common dividends, which have for the present been suspended—were fully earned, and fully bears out the chairman's recent statement that any fresh financing which the company would need was amply justified by its surplus assets, the balance-sheet indicates the need for that financing as, while current assets have increased by well over \$2,000,000, current liabilities have increased still more, with the result that the excess of the former over the latter, representing net working capital, is under half-a-million dollars. A comparison of some of the items of the balance-sheets for 1920 and 1919 shows that total assets have increased by more than \$4,300,000 during the year; accounts and claims receivable at \$6,298,503 show an increase of \$2,767,764; inventories are up by about \$213,500, and investments by about \$694,000. On the other side of the statement the funded debt of the company at \$6,501,483 is \$1,478,000 less than at the end of 1919. Bank loans, however, have increased by \$1,463,715 and accounts payable by \$654,802.

* * *

The new financing, the uncertainty with regard to which was one of the contributory causes to the recent depression in the market valuation of the company's shares, is being provided by an issue of \$1,000,000 8 p.c. 19-year secured debentures. These debentures, which will be offered for subscription at 95 per cent., are repayable at 105 in 1940 by means of a 3 per cent. sinking fund commencing in 1922, by yearly drawings or purchase in the open market. The debentures are shown to be covered nearly three times by fixed assets.

* * *

No doubt our readers who are interested in the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., will have noted the announcement made in *Canada* of April 30 of the establishment of a new shipping service between Canada and Europe, to be known as the Inter-Continental Transport Services, Ltd. This obviously represents the new and important ocean shipping connection, of which Mr. Norcross announced the arrangement on his return to Canada recently, with the important comment that while it would provide a valuable extension to the Canada Steamships navigation system, it would not involve the company in any new capital outlay. The vessels for the new line will be supplied jointly by an important Norwegian shipping firm, the Bergen Agent A/S. of Bergen, and the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. The latter company will contribute six steamships for the service and will handle the new company's interests on the North American side of the Atlantic.

* * *

We have received from Messrs. Greenshields & Co., of Montreal, particulars of the issue of \$2,500,000 8 per cent. convertible 20-year mortgage bonds, of which, a large part having been sold, they are offering the unsold balance at the price of 99 per cent. and accrued interest. These bonds, which mature for repayment on May 1, 1941, are convertible at any time until May 1, 1931, at the option of the holder, into common stock on the basis of 20 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 par value of bonds. The common stock, which is of no par value, is at present on a dividend basis of \$4 per share per annum, a reduction from the former rate of \$7 per share per annum having been made some weeks ago. Even under the current depressed conditions the quotation for the stock in Montreal on May 11 was around 36, so, granting the prosperity which the future should hold for established Canadian enterprises in this industry, the conversion option affords distinct possibilities from the points of view of both capital value and income yield. The company owns and controls very large timber resources, and mills producing 10,000,000 feet of lumber, and groundwood, sulphate and sulphite pulp, newsprint, bond and kraft paper, and box board to a total of 227,000 tons per annum, of which the net tonnage for sale is 123,000 tons. For the past eleven years net earnings, after providing for interest on loans but before depreciation, have

averaged over ten times the amount required for bond interest. Including the present issue, the company's outstanding capitalisation consists of 140,000 shares of common stock (no par value); \$2,000,000 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock; \$3,413,000 6 per cent. first consolidated and general mortgage bonds, and \$2,500,000 8 per cent. convertible general mortgage bonds.

* * *

In a letter issued to the shareholders of the Riordon Co., Ltd., the committee of the directorate appointed to examine the position of the company points out that the financial position of the company is serious, and unless further working capital can be secured immediately the company will not be able to continue business. It is shown that current liabilities exceed current assets by \$3,762,803. This position, it appears, is due to "commitments for construction and other expenditures having been undertaken before adequate financial arrangements were made—the construction expenditures on the Kipawa plant having exceeded the original estimate of cost—and to the world-wide reaction in general trade conditions." After describing the great resources, assets and earnings of the company and its subsidiaries, the directors propose means for finding the working capital needed. It is proposed to issue \$5,000,000 10-year 8 per cent. mortgage and collateral trust bonds to be secured by a specific mortgage and charge upon the fixed properties, plants and timber lands of the company (subject to the existing bond issues and mortgages) and by a first pledge and deposit with the trustee for the bondholders of \$6,000,000 of 8 per cent. 10-year refunding mortgage bonds to be created by the Gatineau Co., Ltd. The Riordon new 10-year 8 per cent. bonds will be further secured by a floating charge on all other properties and assets of the company, and will rank ahead of \$47,000,000 par value of preferred and common shares of the company. This new issue of \$5,000,000 8 per cent. 10-year bonds the shareholders are asked to subscribe at 90 and accrued interest, with the further attraction that subscribers to the bonds will receive a bonus of \$750 par value of 7 per cent. cumulative convertible (second) preferred shares for each \$1,000 of the bonds subscribed and paid for. Sufficient of the preferred shares necessary for this purpose have been surrendered by the holders and have been deposited with a trust company. The company is meanwhile negotiating a sale of first mortgage bonds, and the committee point out that from these sources an amount must be realised by June 1 which will assure the company of at least \$5,500,000. If not, no subscriptions will be accepted and the moneys paid on application will be returned, but it is made clear that in such a case the liquidation of the company would probably follow. The committee, in urging the preferred shareholders to subscribe for the bonds, point out strongly the soundness and value of the company's business, its great physical assets and large earning power, and state that along with a continuance of the policy of rigid economy in operations and discontinuance of construction as far as possible, only working capital is needed "to ensure the continued operation of your company, and when justified by the cash position of the company the preferred dividends, which are cumulative, will undoubtedly be paid."

* * *

In connection with the local market in Canada for investment bonds—the development of which during the past few years has been frequently alluded to in this column—it is of interest to note that an issue of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power 4½ per cent. bonds maturing in 1960, offered for subscription recently in Toronto at the price of 76.89 per cent. by a syndicate headed by Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co., was over-subscribed within a few hours of the opening of the offer.

—* * —

EMPIRE NEWS.

Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received on Wednesday a deputation representing the Empire Press Union, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and the Newspaper Society, on the subject of facilities for the distribution of news by telegraph and wireless within the Empire. In the deputation, which was introduced by Lord Burnham, Canadian interests were represented by Mr. W. Lefroy, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., and Mr. T. T. Champion.

The deputation's views were sympathetically received by Mr. Churchill, who promised his utmost support in achieving the objects—among which was the restoration of the deferred Press rate to Canada—brought before him.

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At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Mr. C. Adeane, in moving a resolution to oppose the removal of the embargo on the importation of store cattle (which was unanimously carried), said that English agriculturists made no implication of disease in Canada, but there was a danger of American cattle—which were less free from disease—being shipped from Canada. Further, no commercial protection was intended by the embargo.

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THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The first Government crop report indicates that the season is a fortnight earlier than usual, and that there are excellent prospects for the principal grain and other crops.

Reports from the Prairie Provinces indicate an excellent crop outlook with almost the same acreage of wheat as last year (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Damage from wind has been exaggerated, and little re-seeding will be necessary. The season is slightly backward, but 50 per cent. of the wheat is well above ground, and moisture is abundant. The seed bed is described as the best for several years.

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BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The Bank of Montreal Swimming Club opened their season on Monday night at the St. George's Baths, Westminster, with a 30 yards' sealed handicap. Twelve swimmers competed, the race resulting in a win for the scratch man, Jackson Dodds. The winner's time was 18 secs., which equals his fastest time for the distance in a club handicap.

The result (with net time) was:—1, J. Dodds (scratch), 18 secs.; 2, D. H. Mansfield (6 secs), 18 2-5 secs.; 3, E. H. Webb (6 secs.), 19 secs.

The race was a triumph for the handicapper, Mr. H. G. Beadle, the remaining nine competitors all finishing within 1½ secs. of the winner.

EMPIRE DAY PARADE.

The annual Empire Day parade, undertaken by the League of the Empire (associated with the Overseas Club), will take place to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m., on the Guards' Parade Ground, Hyde Park. The salute will be taken by Queen Alexandra, and the Duke of Connaught will be present and will inspect the line. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will also attend the parade, which will be commanded by General Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell, K.C.B.

The sixty-four flags of the Empire, with the Union Jack, will be borne this year by the St. Albans School Cadet Battalion, C.L.B., K.R.R.C. These flags will be displayed on the parade ground and serve as an effective background for the march past.

Subscriptions towards the expenses for the parade may be sent to the hon. secretary. Tickets for chairs within the enclosure may be obtained from the League of the Empire (associated with the Overseas Club), 124, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

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A Vancouver jury has returned a true bill against Mr. Osmonde Grattan Esmonde on a charge of sedition.

According to the Census Bureau at Washington, there are 1,117,136 Canadians living in the United States—87,501 fewer than ten years ago. The population also includes 1,683,298 Germans, 1,607,458 Italians, 1,398,999 Russians, 1,139,578 Poles, 1,035,680 Irish, and 812,414 English.

Banking and Finance.

Canadian Securities on Offer in London.

Those who are studying the official list in search of Colonial Government and Municipal bargains must not place too much reliance on either the quotations to be found there or the latest markings. It must be remembered that it would not always be possible to effect an immediate purchasing on either basis, and that in many cases the would-be buyer would have to wait until stock came to market to satisfy his requirements. But the quotations and the markings together afford a criterion of the terms on which business is being transacted, and those who are prepared to give their broker a firm order and exercise a little patience should be able eventually to pick up the particular stock they require. It may assist our readers if we afford particulars of certain Canadian stocks which are on offer at the time of writing, the prices at which they are available and the respective yields, etc. It does not necessarily follow that these may be obtainable, in whole or in part, a week hence, and it is not altogether improbable that if they are the prices may have been revised, but those who place definite orders with their brokers may be sure that they will do their best to secure any of the securities quoted at the prices given or approximating to them.

Amount of stock available.	Name of Security.	Redeemable.	Price offered at	Yield %	
				Present.	Allowing for redemption.
£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,000	Canada 4% T.B. ...	1940/60	76	5 5 9	5 11 0
3,500	New Brunswick 4% Stock ..	1949	75	5 8 0	6 0 0
1,300	Nova Scotia 3½% Bonds ..	Drawings	70	5 1 0	—
1,000	City of Toronto 4% Bonds ..	1936	77½	5 4 6	6 12 6
3,000	City of Quebec 3½% Stock ..	Drawings	64½	5 9 6	—
500	South Vancouver 5% Stock ..	1962	71½	7 0 0	7 3 6
2,000	City of Victoria 4½% Stock ..	1962	73	6 5 0	6 9 6
25,000	Canadian Pacific Rly. 4% Perp. Con. Deb. Stock	Perp.	free 66½	6 3 0	—
5,000	Grand Trunk Rly. 5% Perp. Deb. Stock ..	Perp.	78	6 11 0	—
2,500	Grand Trunk Rly. 4% Perp. Con. Deb. Stock ..	Perp.	62	6 10 6	—

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Investors' Opportunity.

There we have a useful list of Canadian stocks actually available at the moment and the prices at which they are offered by the dealers in their lists. It will be seen that with only one exception the yields are well over 5 per cent., and when allowance is made for the profit on redemption usually over 6½ per cent. and in one case in excess of 7 per cent. We have added particulars of amounts of debenture stocks of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies because we refer to these in a separate note. In this connection we would emphasise the fact that if they are obtainable at anywhere in the region of 72 or 73, Canadian Pacific Land Grant 3½ per cent. bonds, redeemable in 1938, are one of the most attractive securities in the Canadian Government list. At such a price they give a yield rather under that obtainable on the majority of similar investments, but they offer at a comparatively early date—17 years—a very substantial capital increment, this amounting, even at say 73, to the high ratio of 37 per cent. These bonds are in considerable favour with investors, and are not always available, but here also a firm order placed with one's broker should be productive of satisfactory results within a reasonable period. Owing to the rapidity with which Colonial securities are being absorbed, to obviate disappointment it would be advisable for investors when sending instructions to their brokers to give them the names of alternative securities in case those preferred may have been disposed of prior to the receipt of the order by the broker.

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A Canadian Gilt Edged Anomaly.

"Autolycus," who is responsible for a daily column or so of market chat in the *Financial Times*, does well to call attention to the relatively high yield on Grand Trunk Railway debentures. As he points out, it is "only because people are so fed up to the chin with Grand Trunk affairs" that this stock stands several points lower than Canadian Pacific Railway 4 per cent. debenture stock. The yield on the Grand Trunk debentures, which, of course, is to all intents and purposes now a Canadian Government perpetual 4 per cent. stock,

is the high one of 6/13/0 per cent. against a return of 6/3/0 per cent. on Canadian Pacific debentures—which are also a perpetual security. Actually, of course, the positions should be reversed, for high as is the financial status of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a Canadian Government security should certainly stand on a superior investment plane. Readers of *Canada* do not need a reminder of the opinion we hold of both securities, but we are glad to find such an eminent financial authority as "Autolycus" pointing out to his own readers a market anomaly which will sooner or later be obliterated. To those of our readers who have spare cash to invest we advise a purchase of both securities in equal amounts by which the very high yield of 6/8/0 per cent. will be secured in perpetuity. Even in these days such superlative investments are seldom found on the financial bargain counter as are furnished by these two gilt-edged Canadian securities.

* * *

A Successful Gas and Oil Company.

Satisfactory results are reported by one Canadian oil company which has reached the dividend stage. This concern, which is known as the New Brunswick Gas and Oil-fields, Ltd., was formed in 1915 to acquire the property of the Maritime Oilfields, Ltd., and a Canadian undertaking—the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., Ltd. It took over a Crown lease for 99 years over an area of 10,000 square miles in New Brunswick, carrying the exclusive right to explore for natural gas and oil in the area in question, besides acquiring certain freehold and leasehold properties in the Province and an interest in the Moncton Tramways, Electricity and Gas Co. Like so many other successful Anglo-Canadian concerns this company is controlled by a Scottish group, its head office being situated at Edinburgh. In 1920 the gross revenue amounted to £39,540, about half of which—£16,543—was net profit. After placing £8,764 to general depreciation account, the directors recommend a 10 per cent. dividend, carrying forward £14,950. In the period under review one new well was drilled in the Stony Creek district, and it is asserted that this is proving to be the most productive well in the field. The unusually hard character of the strata met with in sinking well No. 55 has caused work on this to be suspended at a depth of about 240 ft., but drilling on this will be resumed this year. It is stated that three of the existing gas wells have been deepened to the known horizons with the result that there has been brought in additional gas with an initial daily flow exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet.

* * *

THE HEART OF THE MOTHERLAND. A Canadian's View of Conditions in England.

Mr. A. B. Calder, of the executive staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway, interviewed previous to his departure from London for Montreal last week, said:—

"After two months in Great Britain I am deeply impressed by the solidity and the durability of its people and their loyalty to that which is best in life. Your love of country is not Chauvinism, but rather a respect for the character that centuries of playing the game have developed. Intelligence, education, straightforward dealing and honest expression are appreciated in this country of yours, and such a heaven must yet evangelise a world sadly in need of these attributes.

"To return to the more immediate interest of current business affairs, I am impressed by the returning sanity of prices in London hotels and restaurants, also to that pre-war condition of service which means so much to the comfort of travellers from every land. We are sending you from Canada and the United States shiploads of people anxious to see and to know you, and a reasonable respect for their purse and feelings is bred on the waters.

"If I could have everybody in these Isles visit Canada long enough to know it, our problems of Empire and Union would rapidly solve themselves.

"At Lord's on Whit Monday I watched 30,000 of your citizens of every age and condition watch a cricket game. I saw thousands of others engaged in the pursuit of the pleasures the day offered, and it occurred to me that here is England's heart, and it is not a malicious nor a riotous one, and it is a just one. England will solve her problems and emerge into the daylight of peace and prosperity.

"Our race has far to go before the limit of its potentials are reached, and I am sure we have the pride and energy to reach the goal of virtue as well as greatness. The former must be our ambition—the latter will be its reward."

* * *

The new Rules of Golf are embodied in a handy booklet issued by the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. A copy will be forwarded to any reader of *Canada* on application to the company's head offices, North John Street, Liverpool, or 24-28, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.; or any of its branches.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

E. H. B. (Leeds).—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles; and that of the United States is 3,026,789, or, with Alaska, 3,617,673 square miles.

INTERESTED.—In Ontario the position is, we understand, that the date when prohibition will become entirely effective has not yet been announced, and meanwhile individuals can import for their own consumption. In Quebec control has been entirely in the hands of the Government Commission since May 1.

M. C. D. (English-Speaking Union).—As regards employment for women generally in Canada, see article on "Openings for Women in Canada" in "Canada To-Day, 1920" (the latest volume published). For information more particularly as to opportunities for women in British Columbia, write to the Agent-General for that Province, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1.

C. K. (Leeds).—No Provincial income tax is imposed in the Province of Alberta. Up to last year certain city municipalities had the right to impose an income tax, but in only one or two instances was this power used. At the last session of the Provincial Legislature the right to impose income tax was withdrawn from municipalities, whether urban or rural.

ACCOUNTANT (Huddersfield).—For information as to practising as an accountant in Canada, get in touch with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Continental Life Building, Toronto; the Provincial Association of Accountants (British Columbia), 525, Seymour Street, Vancouver; or the Provincial Association of Accountants of Quebec, 137, McGill Street, Montreal, according to the part of Canada preferred.

J. W. C. (Perth).—The value of Canadian farm lands is steadily rising. The average value of occupied land in the Dominion, according to a recent report of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, was \$48 per acre in 1920 as compared with \$46 in 1919. British Columbia leads with an average of \$175 per acre, the other Provinces being: Ontario and Quebec, \$70; Prince Edward Island, \$49; Nova Scotia, \$43; Manitoba, \$39; New Brunswick, \$33; Saskatchewan and Alberta, \$32.

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THE NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in London, has now received from Ottawa a memorandum embodying the provisions of the Customs tariff resolutions, and resolutions affecting excise duties and the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, introduced in the Dominion Parliament by Sir Henry Drayton in his Budget speech of May 9. The changes consist mainly of adjustments relating to the trade agreement which Canada has entered into with the West Indies; while the duty on all alcoholic liquors is doubled.

An important amendment of the Customs Tariff, 1907, provides that all goods imported into Canada which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labelled without injury, shall be so marked in legible English or French words, in a conspicuous place as to indicate the country of origin. All goods imported into Canada after the date of the coming into force of this section (September 1) which do not comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, to be levied on the value for duty purposes. Violation of the provisions or defacement or removal of such marks, etc., with intent to conceal the information given, will involve a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

— * * —

A "World-Wide" Produce Market is to be held in the grounds of Lansdowne House on June 8 and 9.

WORLD'S LARGEST STEAMER.

The report of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) states that it is anticipated the ex-German liner *Bismarck*, renamed *Majestic*, will take her place in the New York mail service next spring. The *Bismarck*, which was recently bought by the company from the Reparations Commission, has long been in course of construction at Hamburg. She is of 56,000 tons gross, and is thus the largest steamer in the world.

The report adds that the order for the steamer *Homeric* has been cancelled, owing to the present heavy cost of construction.

— * * —

The Ministry of Agriculture is planning the holding of an exhibition of home-grown and imported fruits in London in the autumn.

Out of eight elevator contractors competing from all over the American continent, the Fegles Construction Co., Ltd., of Fort William, the only Canadian firm tendering, has been awarded a \$1,500,000 contract for the construction of a 1,800,000-bushel elevator in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. George H. Hutton, President of the Western Canada Livestock Union, and superintendent of the Agriculture and Animal Industry Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, declares that greater co-operation in marketing and more efficient farming methods are two of the outstanding factors necessary for the successful development of agriculture in the West.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 137.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank or its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st June next, to Shareholders of record on 16th May, 1921.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager

2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

23rd April, 1921.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY, so far as regards the FOUR PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK, will be CLOSED from Friday, the 3rd June, to Thursday, the 30th June, 1921, both days inclusive, for the purpose of the payment of the dividend, guaranteed by the Canadian Government in accordance with the terms of the agreement approved by the proprietors on the 19th February, 1920.

Warrants for the dividend accrued to the 30th June, 1921, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of this stock registered on the books of the company on the 3rd June, 1921.

By order, H. DEER, Secretary.

Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2. 20th May, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 803. May 28, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS.—Two Remington visible, No. 10, two-colour, and tabulators; excellent condition; £15 each; can be seen any time.—Apply *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.

W. F. Chipman, K.C.

G. P. Vanier.

G. H. Montgomery, K.C.

R. O. McMurtry.

G. A. Coughlin.

L. H. Ballantyne.

R. C. McMichael, K.C.

W. R. L. Shanks.

F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurende Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

In the May issue of *Rod and Gun* the following are of special interest: "A Wonderful Salmon Expedition," by "Old Sport"; "God's Tonic," by F. V. Williams; "The Parson Goes Hunting"; and "Entombed in the Cliffs of Lone Mountain," by O. Bouchier.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana, Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. Cable Address, Cantracom.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Stadacona.

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Cantracom.

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.
Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleighing, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Cantracom.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Cantracom.

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Cantracom.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Cable Address, Canadian.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontums.

The Canadian National Railways Magazine again provides some pleasant reading. In the April number, just to hand, we find a fine article by Prof. R. M. MacIvor, of Toronto University, entitled "Canada—World Trader"; some excellent photographs of river and waterfall in "Water Power in Canada"; and Carolyn Wells gives us yet another instalment of "Raspberry Jam."

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, is the following:

The London office of a Dutch chemical works desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can supply grey acetate of lime

— * * —

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

A Tendency towards Unevenness.

The most noticeable feature in current reports on business conditions is a tendency towards unevenness (says the current Commercial Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada). One manufacturing town in Ontario will advise that scarcity of orders makes it difficult for the local factories to keep in operation at all. Another will report that all plants are working, some on part time, others almost to capacity. A third will say that industries are showing increased activity from day to day. The trades which were first affected by changed conditions—the boot and shoe trade for example—are those in which slight improvement is shown. Certain hardware and steam-fitting plants, malleable iron works, and the iron working industry in general, are apparently in a relatively favourable position. Work is slackening in the agricultural machinery and farm implement factories.

Wholesale trade throughout the Dominion is quiet, although conditions in March show an improvement over January and February. Buying is still very cautious, orders for future delivery consequently remain scarce, and sorting orders provide the most attractive business. Payments are being reasonably well met.

Retail business must in general be considered comparatively good, the points throughout Canada which have reported it as very quiet being in the minority. Retail merchants everywhere have for some time shown a tendency to restrict purchases and reduce stocks. The position of the trade can, therefore, be looked upon as stronger and more satisfactory than it was six months ago.

— * * —

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the Canadian Export Pioneer. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of Canada, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The Pioneer is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the Canadian Export Pioneer, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

— * * —

SHIPLOADS OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

The announcement is made from the London office of the Canadian National Railways that, with the object of furthering the development of the cattle trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, a number of the ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., running between Canada and this country, are being fitted out for the carriage of deckloads of live cattle. The s.s. Canadian Commander and Canadian Raider have both sailed from Montreal for Birkenhead with deckloads of cattle. The shipments on board these two steamers will be slaughtered within ten days of the date of landing.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

(Subject to Strike Conditions.)

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, June 1.—Metagama.
Wednesday, June 8.—Empress of France.
Friday, June 10.—Victorian.
Friday, June 17.—Melita.
Wednesday, June 22.—Empress of Britain.
Friday, June 24.—Minutadora.
Friday, July 1.—Metagama.
Wednesday, July 6.—Empress of France.
Friday, July 8.—Victorian.
Friday, July 15.—Melita.
Thursday, July 21.—Empress of Britain.
*Three-class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 28.—Pretorian.
Wednesday, June 15.—Tunisian.
Southampton to Quebec and Montreal
Wednesday, June 1.—Scandinavian.
Thursday, June 16.—Corsican.
Thursday, July 7.—Scandinavian.
Wednesday, July 13.—Scotian.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Wednesday, June 15.—Empress of Japan.
Thursday, June 23.—Empress of Asia.
Saturday, July 16.—Monteagle.
Thursday, July 21.—Empress of Russia.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Tuesday, May 31.—Carmania.
Thursday, June 16.—Coronia.
Thursday, June 30.—Carmania.

Southampton to New York

Date of sailing not fixed.—Mauretania.
Saturday, June 4.—Aquitania.
Wednesday, June 8.—Emperor of India.
Saturday, June 18.—Berengaria.

London to Halifax.

Thursday, June 30.—Saxonia

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, June 15.—Olympic.
Wednesday, June 22.—Adriatic

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, May 28.—Cedric.
Saturday, June 11.—Celtic
Saturday, June 25.—Cedric.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, May 27.—Lapland.
Friday, June 3.—Kronland.
Friday, June 10.—Finland.
Friday, June 17.—Zeeland.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, June 4.—Megantic.
Tuesday, June 7.—Vedic.
Friday, June 10.—City of London.
Saturday, June 18.—Canada.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John.

Saturday, June 4.—Manchester Shipper.

Inter-Continental Transport Services

London to Montreal.

Saturday, June 4.—Porsanger.
Saturday, June 18.—Grey County.

Liverpool to Montreal.

Sunday, July 10.—Horda.
Sunday, July 24.—Hastings County.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—June 4, Makura; July 9, Niagara; August 6, Makura.

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. Megantic to-day, Victoria, May 30, Empress of France, May 31, and Melita, June 5.

Letters only via New York are due by the Kronland May 30, and Aquitania May 31.

— * * —

Dominion Glass.—A dividend of 1½ per cent., less tax, has been declared on the Common stock, payable July 1.

Dominion Bank (Canada).—The usual quarterly dividend, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared, payable to shareholders on July 1.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Parley, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Osd Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2213 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A
Back, Mrs. John D., Marion, and Elizabeth, Montreal—62, Queensborough Terrace.
Baird, Pauline E., St. John—Kenilworth Hotel.
Barton, Henry A.—Addington Lodge.
Moreton-in-Marsh
Borden, H. P., and Mrs., Ottawa—Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road.
Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. J. K., Mrs. J., and Mrs. L., Quebec—Piccadilly Hotel.
Bovill, Major F. H., Victoria—21, Daimler House, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Bremner, A. S., Newfoundland—British Empire Club.
Bulmer, Mrs. E. Garth, Montreal—62, Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater.

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C
Cameron, Mrs. C. A., Markham, Ontario—Care of C.P.O.S., Waterloo Place.
Chisholm, Capt. C. R., New Glasgow, N.S.—34, Claverton Street, Victoria.
Clark, Dr. J. Murray, K.C., and Mrs., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
Collie, J. R. M., Picotou—Cowleaze House, The Hyde, N.W.9.
Coupe, Major J. W., and Mrs., Ottawa—11, Porchester Terrace, W.2.

D
Davidson, the Misses L. S. and A. M., Toronto—14, Temple Fortune Lane, Golder's Green.
Davis, Arthur I., Toronto—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Dawson, Mrs. Franklin, Toronto—31, Cheniston Gardens, Kensington.
Dobbie, George A., and Mrs., Galt, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

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Programmes from MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

Doucet, Mrs. J. L., Montreal—Piccadilly Hotel.
Douglas, Mrs. F. R., and Mildred, Montreal—Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square.

E
Elliott, Miss D., Montreal—9, Dartmouth Street.
Ellis, F. B., St. John—Kenilworth Hotel.

F
Fair, John, Mrs., and Louisa, Montreal—Care of Agent-General for Quebec.
Ferguson, M. M., Newfoundland—Care of High Commissioner for Newfoundland.

G
Gardner, Mrs. H. Murray, Montreal—Care of Montreal Star Office.
George, Mrs. J. H., and Isabel, Toronto—12, Campden Hill Mansions, Kensington.
Goodhue, Miss S. E., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Gough, Mrs. Augustine J., and Lilian, Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Gray, Mr., Mrs., and Betty, Victoria—Knightsbridge Hotel.

H
Hellings, E., Montreal—26, Holmhurst Road, Putney Hill.
Heney, Miss Frances, Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
Hetherington, J. L., and Mrs., Halifax—Langham Hotel.
Hooper, Capt. H. Ross, and Mrs., Montreal—The Cottage, Shoreham, Sussex.

J
James, Mrs. Edith C., Oak Bay, B.C.—4, Luscombe Gardens, W.
Joseph, Horace, and Mrs., Montreal—Connaught Hotel, Mayfair.

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Keays, Emma, Vancouver—Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square.
Kelly, The Misses, Toronto—41, Queen's Gate Gardens.

L
Lindsay, J. A., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.
Ling, J. E., Toronto—15, Down's Road, Clapton, E.5.

Mac-Mc.
MacGregor, James R., New Glasgow, N.S.—Carlton Hotel.
McAvity, Col. M., St. John, N.B.—The Pebbles, Portmore Park Road, Weybridge.
McDougall, Walter J., Vernon—44, Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common.
McEwen, Dr. S. C., and Mrs., New Westminster—Care of Royal Bank of Canada.
McLaine, Leonard S., Ottawa—Care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.
McLaughlin, Mr., Mrs., and Ada, Toronto—41, Queen's Gate Gardens.

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McRae, C., and Mrs., Vancouver—Care of Agent-General for British Columbia.

M
Mara, Miss, Victoria—1, Kensington Court.
Marchmont, E. G., Montreal—Casino Hotel.
Michaud, Wilbrod, Montreal—Hotel Russell.
Miles, Miss Kathleen, Toronto—Care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mossman, A., Montreal—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Muntz, G. H., Toronto—Grand Hotel.
Murphy, J. S., and Miss—73, Queen's Road, Norwood.

N
Newman, Mrs. G. A., Helen, and Hilda, Toronto—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Newton, Harry, Montreal—43, Queen's Road, Dalston.

O
O'Donahoe, Helen M., and Josephine M., Ottawa—20, Prince's Gardens, S.W.7.
O'Neill, Mrs. T. J., and daughter, Montreal—The Convent, Norwood.
O'Reilly, Mrs. Charles, Toronto—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.

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P
Paulhus, J. A., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Russell.
Payne, W. D., Moncton—Oak Lodge, West Dulwich.
Pearson, W. G., W. G., Brampton, Ont.—37, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill.
Peck, J. S., Mrs., G. W., and R. C., Edmonton—Laurelbank, Wallingford.
Peet, Geo. L., Calgary—Sports Club, St. James's Square.
Prince, Mrs. Charlotte, Toronto—Pembroke Gardens Hotel.

R
Rice, Dr. L. M., and Mrs., Yarmouth, N.S.—14, Temple Fortune Lane, Golder's Green.
Rickey, John F., Toronto—Pembroke Gardens Hotel.
Robertson, Lt.-Col., and Mrs. D. M., Toronto—Langham Hotel.
Robinson, Jean, Arnprior, Ont.—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.

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Rogers, W. L., and Mrs., Qu'Appelle, Sask.—"The Cot," St. Thomas's Road, West Worthing.
Rust, Randolph L., Trinidad, B.W.I.—Berners Hotel.
Ryerson, Mrs. J. E., Toronto—Care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

S
Satchel, Miss, Montreal—Care of Agent-General for Quebec.
Scandrett, H. B., Toronto—Grand Hotel.
Sewell, Mrs. Colin, and Mabel, Quebec—88, Queen's Gate.
Sewell, The Misses, Quebec—Tudor Court Hotel, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Stevenson, The Misses E. and M., Quebec—5, Bedford Garden House, Kensington.

T
Turcotte, Rodolphe, and Mme., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel.
Turnpenny, H. C., and Mrs., Winnipeg—21, Albion Road, Dalston.
Turtle, J. A., Winnipeg—160, Wyndham Road, S.E.

W
Warburton, J. (M.D.), and Miss H. M., Charlottetown—Kingsley Hotel.
White, James, Mrs., and Miss M., Ottawa—2, Whitehall Court.
Wilson, F. C., Mrs., Helen F., and Lucile J., Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.

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Winkler, Miss Josephine, Winnipeg—Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square.
Wright, Leslie H., Vancouver—Hyde Park Hotel.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

A cable received by the London office from the head office in Montreal states that increased confidence in the soundness of Canada's position will be inspired by the half-yearly statement, which shows that the bank has not only been able to maintain its usual strong position, but, at the same time, secure satisfactory results for the shareholders. Following the war, as expected, there is a marked change in some of the large special deposits. That the bank is able to meet conditions with so little disturbance to its general business emphasises its traditionally strong position.

The general statement shows total assets \$507,199,946, and of this \$252,377,569 is liquid, which is equal to 55.38 per cent. of liabilities to the public; total deposits, \$416,600,938, including \$310,846,487 bearing interest. Profits for the half-year are \$1,910,077, against \$1,802,586 for the corresponding period last year. The profit and loss balance carried forward equals \$1,531,927.

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